THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,597—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Mar.	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10663	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10906	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	10906	.....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or Southampton	Rs. 529 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Konig	4300	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
President	3340	Brauer	5th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 18th March, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	.....	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5294	.....	.....	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7340	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	5527	10 April.	2 May	23 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5351	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	16 June	6 July*	.....
City of Paris	7300	14 "	9 "	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7340	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Cross Screw)	5903	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5351	30 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5528	30 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7536	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Sparta	5393	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7009	26 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	3 Oct.	Marseilles 17 Oct.	2 Nov.
City of Poona	5903	16 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5351	24 "	Marseilles 7 Nov.	23 Nov.
Stanley	...	31 "	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9203	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 378	Rs. 681	Rs. 472	Rs. 648
" London via Marseilles	552	1,021	689	929
" Liverpool	608	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares given above include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

FOR PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kaisra ... 1195 Thurs.	21st Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Friday	22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon.	25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisra," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2968 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Brogenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	23rd Mar.
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Dannecker	27th April
† Austria	7583	D. Comlich	28th "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 539	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign"
"Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost"
"me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass,"
"and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Rd.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcoatness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, CALLED by the SHERIFF, "to consider what steps may best be taken to assist the Managing Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, in their efforts to alleviate the distress amongst individuals and cattle in the affected areas," will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th March, 1912 at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.)

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Rule 26 of the Rules of the Western India Turf Club a GENERAL MEETING of Club Members will be held at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1912, to consider.

(i) Letter received from the Government of Bombay, stating conditions under which Race Courses at Bombay and Poona will be licensed under the Proposed Bill for the Licensing of Race Courses in the Bombay Presidency.

(ii) Steps taken by the Stewards.

(iii) The further action of the Club.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 19th March, 1912.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VENILAL LALLOOBHOY, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a clerk in the Security Department of the Bank of Bombay, deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Chowpaty outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of March, 1912.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1912, at 6-15 P. M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS (by LETTER) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1912-13 of Unsorted Woollen and Cotton SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex-Godown) will be received up to the 28th March, 1912.

The successful tenderer will have to execute a formal contra and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

G. B. MARRIOTT, Captain,
for Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with self-contained stock, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary switch gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damage which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered.

2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done after terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, to the employes of different Departments of the Bombay Municipality, during the year 1912-13, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1912.

2. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Municipal Commissioner's office and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will have to be lodged with the tender which, in case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit. The deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

3. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful tenderer.

4. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

5. Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

6. The contract rates for the last year are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers at this Office.

7. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th March, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond Pearl Emerald and Ruby Jewellery.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidass Narotamdass, the Guardians appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdass, a minor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable diamond pearl ruby emerald jewellery consisting of very valuble pearl bangles of one row, pearl raifuls of 2 rows, 2 pearl necklaces of 2 strings, one satlada of six strings of big and small pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace of 2 strings, one diamond necklace with pendsnt and 4 big pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace, of 2 strings, one Dawin set with pearls, rubies and diamondr, one diamond nose ring, one big pearl nose ring, diamond, earstuds, diamond rose pattern ring, ruby earstuds, one pearl and emerald necklace, etc. etc., too many to describe.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA. NEAR B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY, ANDHERI STATION.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 677 of 1911.

Mariambai vs. Mahomedbhai and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver of the estate of the deceased Mahomedbhai Ladha Khatao; by a consent order dated the 19th day of October, 1911, made in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 16 gunthas (1,936 S. Y.) or thereabouts, together with a bungalow or dwelling-house and outhouses, mango palm and other trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Versova, near Andheri, in the District of Taana, and registered in the books of the Collectors of Thana under Survey No. 84, Pot No. 1, and bounded on or towards the East by an oart known as the Christian Church Wadi, on or towards the West by an oart belonging to Parsi Rustomji Manekji, on or towards the North by an oart belonging to Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the South by an oart belonging to Janoba Mungesh Palekar.

For furtser particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Mirajcker and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Bapty Road, near Grant Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 861 of 1911.

Sarabai, widow of Noor Mahomed of Ayub.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Sarabai, widow of Ayub Omer and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above Suit, dated the 4th day of March, 1912, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4 30 p. m, (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the street formerly called Osmarkhadi Sewer Lane, near Grant Road, and called Bapty Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6943, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2423 and 2434, and Street No. 128 and (1), and bounded as follows, i e :—On or towards the east by the vacant ground of Cammrudin Hyderalli, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Hussenalli Dossaji on or towards the north by the said Osmarkhadi Sewer Lane or Bapty Road and on or towards the south by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Bamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D. Cunha, Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office in Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1912

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th March at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher & Co., next to King & Co., where the entire furniture has been removed for sale valuable artistic new designed household furniture, such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, wicking tables, dining tables, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door ward-robes and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing table, book cases, and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, arm and easy chairs, low and Curzen chairs, brass flower pot stands, platedware, crockeryware, and glassware, cooking utensil ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Brierley, Esqr., Superintendent House of Correction, Byculla and others.

The furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
21st and 23rd March
Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR CHARITY.

PART I.

"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball" ..... Quaker Girl ..... Song & Chorus. Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go" ..... Gay Parisienne .. Concerted Piece Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" ..... Song and Chorus Miss RUSSELL.

Dance ..... Mr. Croft.

Violin Solo ..... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

Tell me pretty maiden..... Florodora ..... Concerted Piece. Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass ..... Toreador ..... Song and dance. Mrs. CROFT assisted by Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlle. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ..... Song and chorus. Mrs. BINNING.

Dance ..... Mazurka ..... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" ..... Blue Moon ..... Song and chorus Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" ..... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance. Mrs. BINNING and Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlle. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

"Kolcsal".....Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale ..... Follow the man from Cook's ... .

By kind permission, Orchestra from Band of the Royal Warwicks unde: Mr. C. Hartman.

Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, 3 and 2. Boxes Rs. 40, 20, 15 and 10.

Plan and full particulars of voting for charity at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AGA KHAN
HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1912.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY DURING APRIL.

All British Regiments and Recognised Civilian Clubs (and Gymkhanas) may compete.

The Tournament will commence on April 9th.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

Full Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

E. L. SIM,
B. MAY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Gymkhana.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT POEM-PICTURE
THE
ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
FROM
HOMER'S ODYSSEY.

The event of the week in Bombay.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 15th March, 1912.

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The World's Most Famous
MODERN PROPHET,
Dr. CARL LOUIS PERIN,
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RAILWAY.
EXTRA BANDS,
NEW AMUSEMENTS.

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DANCING!
DANCING ! !
Will you not come to the BALL ?

SATURDAY, 23rd,
FANCY DRESS,
SKATING CARNIVAL.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [18TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
4 Cases Sovs ...	3,00,000	Durban	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	60,000	Mahe'rah	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY BAIL on 15th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	19	21,692
B B and C I Railway ...	22	23,087

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 15 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand, and 1s 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little doing and closing rates are as under. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T.on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d. to 3 32
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days'sight	...140 2-4
Shanghai "	...194 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and the Settlement and closes with buyers at 1-16 lower. Only a small business has been reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 15 0	} Buyers
Settlement ...	" 95 15 0	

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 13-16 and 26 3-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 581-8. There has been considerable excitement in the local market owing to the loss of the "Oceana" which carried £550,000 silver for Bombay. The market here is very irregular and we quote at the close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	...	" 69 6 0
" 1st Settlement ...	...	" 69 11 0
" 2nd " ...	...	" 68 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday (Sunday) the rate in bazaar for good Broach fluctuated between Rs. 269 and Rs. 269½. This morning the market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 269. Little business was done during the morning, and this rate was maintained. At Colaba the tone was slightly easier and the price of good Broach at the close was Rs. 268. Tenders against good Broach passed in survey this afternoon with advances up to three rupees. The market closes quiet at the undermentioned rates. Ready cotton is also quiet with only a very moderate enquiry for high-class lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 274	March
Good M G Broach ...	...	" 268	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	...	" 283	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 281	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	...	" 276	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	...	" 270	"
Fine M G Bundelkhand ...	...	" 262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	...	" 253	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 259	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 239-40	"
Good H. G, Westerns ...	...	" 269 Apr.-May.	
Good M. G. Westerns ...	...	" 275	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...	" 297	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5'88	5'88	5'88
+01	+01	+01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'87	5'36	5'32
+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'77	5'74	5'72
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady for ready and rather easier for forward.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 8 0	B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 5 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 10 6	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 3 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0	
Mughi ...	" 54 0 0	
Red Jubbulpore ...	" 52 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	" 46 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 59 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Apl.-May ...	...	Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0	
Forward ...	" 7 1 0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold... ...	...	Rs. 42 12 0
Small. ...	...	" Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market steady. We quote :—

White Flat ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 0	B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 5 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790	
Bank of India	64	
Eastern Bank	82	C D
Indian Specie	50	

MILLS.

David	421	1-4
Kohinoor	747	1-2
Mancekji Petit	2,430	
Standard	1,300	

PRESS.

New Mofussil	820	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150	1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176	
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272	1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,295	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16	C D

RAILWAY.

h medabad Prantej	652	1-2 XD
Tapti Valley	525	C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	12,535	bales
Wheat	11,334	cwts.
Linseed	28,247	"
Rapeseed	3,791	"
Gingellyseed	3,961	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts...	7,239	"
Castorseed	8,419	"
Rice	8,944	"
Myrabollams	5,719	"
Cottonseed	17,585	"
Mowrassed	Nil	
Gram	4,361	"
Joowar	3,692	"
Maize	8,767	"

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 16th March 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 9th March 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 9. Rs.	Mar. 16. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,48,69,691	1,53,40,232
Public Deposits at Branches ...	11,01,13,196	11,11,79,148
Other Deposits ...	4,509	4,569
Post Bills ...	19,24,913	19,73,937
Sundries ...	14,74,91,209	14,90,97,826
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,28,44,805	2,26,41,417
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,16,80,193	2,21,22,520
Loans do. do. ...	3,01,88,758	3,02,53,087
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,50,19,727	2,35,36,074
Dead Stock ...	2,26,480	2,26,483
Stamps ...	6,518	6,295
Bullion ...	7,76,434	7,46,384
Balances with other Banks.	9,25,815	12,38,324
Sundries...	2,60,586	2,31,329
Cash ...	4,55,66,184	4,80,37,307
	14,74,91,309	14,90,97,826

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Bank's Assets on 15th March 1912.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 15th March 1912 as compared with the figures of 29th February 1912. The Bank's working Capital shows an increase of about 10 lacs as compared with the figures of 15th January 1912.

	29th Feb.	15th Mar.
Local Bills Discounted ...	3,22,000	2,18,000
Cash Credits	5,50,000	5,69 000
Loans and demand advances	2,14,000	3,74,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	12,000	12,000
Sundries	15,000	17,000
Cash and Investments ...	1,60,000	3,17,000
	12,73,000	15,07,000

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LD.

The Bombay Manager of the above Bank received a telegram from the Head Office informing him that the Board of Directors have recommended a final Dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., free of Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1911 making 7 per cent. for the past year, that £40,000 be placed to Reserve, £3,000 to Officers Pension Fund, and £39,100 carried forward.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—8,400 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,100 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji ; 2,800 cwts oil cakes, R J Davar and Co ; 405 cwts nigerseed, 300 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause; 195 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 6,000 cwts maize, 5,900 wheat, Ralli Bros ; 95 bales hemp, S Morrison and Co ; 4,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros ; 7,462 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—43 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 48 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 20 cwts chutney, M M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 28 rolls coirmatting P Khatau ; 16 bundles mats, B J Bhumgara ; 35 cwts condiments, D P Batha and Co ; 100 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co ; 26 cases and bales carpets furniture etc., Army and Navy Cop. Society Ltd ; 7 bales hides, E Mahomed ; 333 bales hemp, L Dreyfus and Co ; 60 bales horns, E Mahomed ; 5 bales carpet, J M Sivchand, 139 bales hides and skins, W J A Graham and Co ; 115 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 bales hides, M Essuff ; 25 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola.

Arcadia s—2,380 cwts gram and 1,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros ; 22 cwts wild mace, G Suleman and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 7,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—2,070 cwts gingellyseed, 495 cwts linseed, 301 cwts mustardseed, 4,955 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 10,000 cwts wheat, 9,997 cwts groundnuts, 2,679 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 991 cwts wheat, 690 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—173 bales cottonfly K. Visram and Co ; 1,120 cwts bones Jamshedji and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 285 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Batiscan s—250 tons manganese ore Sivrajpur Syndicate 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Sons 1,000 cwts linseed S. Nagindas.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Umvolosi s—19,215 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tjomo s—200 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,030 cwts maize, G Bhimji ; 4,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co.

Zamora s—6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon 2,741 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Hatumet s—500 tons, manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1,200 tons, manganese ore, R D Willis ; 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Coy ; 2200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

Tjomo s—1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 4,166 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts maize, K Devchand & Co.

Chanda s—385 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Castlemoor s—57,498 cwts teelseed. Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 137 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co ; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 tons, old iron, A Hakimji and Bros ; 4,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts gingellyseed, D Dreyfus and Co ; 150 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nippon 150 cwts gingellyseed G Suchedina and Co.

FOR VELETTA.

Persia s—30 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 1,000 cwts myrabollams, D Pragji.

FOR FIUME.

Cleopatra s—330 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—7 cwts provision H Budrudin 200 bales twist M Amersey; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bags fennelseed, P Jethabhoy.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 763 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Begum s—2875 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 237 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 560 bales cotton, N W Kaisha.

Hakata Maru s—240 bales cotton, Beshoo and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Himalaya s—1300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hakata Maru s—32 bales cotton, N W Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOODWIN—February 12, at Fyzabad, the wife of Capt. W. E. P. Goodwin, R. A. M. C., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting re Famine Relief, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Dr. Mackichan's Lecture, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mooltan," with the English mails of 8th March left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.—The social gathering of the lady students of the institution is to be held to-morrow, at the premises of the Vidpalaya (Girgaum Back Road) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Lady Tata is presiding.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. Behram Shapurji, Health Officer of Baroda, has been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, London, which has as its Patron His Majesty King George V.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Suntoo Sackoolia, a labourer, aged forty, was placing bales of cotton in a chain for being hoisted up by a crane on to the second floor of the Phoenix mill on Sunday, when the chain broke and one of the bales fell on him from a height of about fifty feet and killed him instantaneously.

FATAL FALL.—Baloo Janoo, a labourer, aged about 35, was engaged in dismantling a scaffolding in front of the new Musafferkhana at Carnac Road on Sunday, when he lost his balance and fell on the road from a height of fifty feet. Death was instantaneous.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Cains, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 23rd inst.

IMPROVEMENT OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.—A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., in connection with the fund for the Improvement of European Schools in India. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside. The speakers will include—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, Mr. Lindsay Robertson and the Rev. Dr. Alex. Francis, Honorary Secretary and Delegate of the National Council.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., D. L. I., Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Bavarda ... Starke
Coro, Marcia ed Aria ...	Il Prata ... Bellini
a Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ... Linke
b Spanish Dance ...	An Evening in Toledo ... Schmeling
Grand Selection ...	Faust ... Gound
Valse ...	My Queen ... Coote
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Galop ...	Wie der Wind ... Faust

BOMBAY GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay has now been divested of the decorations which such a unique occasion as the Royal Visit demanded, and in order to mark the visit of Their Royal Majesties it is contemplated through some worthy citizens to erect a big triumphal arch at the Apollo Bunder. Nothing can be more fitting than this permanent memorial, for it will stand out as a land mark of a great event in the history of Bombay. Side by side with this, will it not be essential for Bombay to ameliorate the deplorable condition of its public gardens ? Gardens are an essential item in big cities, and Bombay the "second city in the British Empire, and urbs prima in India, should surely not to be lacking in real standard public gardens. The few that we have are really eye-sores rather than amenities. The Victoria Gardens is the only one, which a garden lover can look upon with some favour, and even this does not come up to the standard required of a large city like Bombay. The other so-called gardens in the heart of the city are the mere haunts of idlers, and no care whatsoever is bestowed on the arrangement of trees and flower-beds. In the spacious garden of the University, there is hardly any symmetry or arrangement. The lawn is a mere patch-work, the beds throw up a miscellaneous lot of plants of all sorts, presenting a most unsightly appearance. The annuals grown are of the poorest kind and without any arrangement. Though this garden claimed the support of the leading citizens of Bombay, when its extinction was contemplated, it has not yet proved itself worthy of such support, for where is the Eden it was supposed to be ?

Nor do the public buildings the High Court, the Secretariat or the P. W. Offices bestow any care on their gardens.

It was believed that the New Post Office owing to its very prominent situation, would command a very elegant garden. But lo, the present garden is a lawn with a mass of vegetation in pots. Once the garden behind the Charni Road station wore a very gay appearance. Trees of abnormal growth were cut down, borders were trimmed up, beds cut out in neat designs, and very choice annuals grown in perfect harmony with the trees and the lawn surrounding them. The public were prohibited from lying or sitting on the lawns. This was, as far as I know, when it was under the control of the Improvement Trust, who maintained an efficient supervision, which is apparent in the excellent method they have adopted in the planting of trees on their roads.

Now the question is why the gardens, both public and those surrounding public buildings, are in such a miserable plight. That there is a lack of funds for the upkeep of the gardens could not be the sole reason. It can only be want of supervision. Honorary supervision will not bring about the desired result in a garden. Supervision, at least for an hour or a half, twice or thrice a week, by a competent person is absolutely necessary, and then only will the public gardens be what they are expected to be. I for one do not think that this kind of supervision will be costly. If the City Improvement Trust can maintain an efficient supervision over their gardens and their tree planting operations along their roads, surely all the other authorities can.

Looking at the gardens along Hughes Road slope, one can at once see that a great deal of thought and labour have been spent in arranging and locating the different kinds of plants in their proper order. Malis alone can do very little to keep up public gardens in a ship-shape order; they need constant and direct supervision such as they are subjected to in the private gardens of sahets and memsahebs.

I hope this letter will induce the authorities concerned to think seriously of improving the gardens both those which are public, and those which adjoin public buildings, especially in the Fort. An extra monthly outlay on each public garden will secure excellent supervision, and Bombay will therefore possess gardens in harmony with its excellent public buildings.—Yours, &c.,

HORTICI AMATOR.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE KASU ESTATE.

Scheme of Mange ment to be framed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Cout, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of an appeal of Nagindass Bhagwandass from an order of Mr. Justice Davar dismissing his application for discharging the receivers and giving him the management of the Kasu estate involved in the suit brought against him and others by Bachoo Harkisondass.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the appellant and Mr. Raikes for the respondents.

The estate consisted of 42 Ryatwari villages and six khoti villages of sweet batty and salt batty lands.

This matter was adjourned on the last occasion to enable Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Registrar, Appellate Side, to report to the Court the best way in which this estate could be managed. In his report Mr. Elliot said that the villagers were so truculent and full of partisan spirit that it was essential that both parties and Ranchhordass) who was characterized by Mr. Justice Davar in very adverse terms) should leave Kasu and not be allowed to return until such time as the manager appointed by the Court or receiver had established his authority as manager. The manager should be of not less rank than a Mamlatdar, A retired Mamlatdar would not do. The embankments which kept out the flood were so extensive and required such constant attention, that no one but an active man could look after them, and at present the spirit of faction was so strong that it was essential that the manager should see that those who actually did the work were paid; otherwise there would be trouble.

In addition, the manager must make himself known to all the villagers and should know all their wants and troubles. To do so, he must move freely from village to village and be prepared to go out at any hour of the day, wherever he was wanted. A Government servant would not have his authority abused and he could safely recommend such a man

The manager in any case at present should have nothing to do with either party and must reside on the estate as the whole of the present trouble was due to an absentee or partisan management.

APPLICANT UNFIT TO MANAGE.

Mr. Elliott had seen the applicant and appellant Nagindass and considered he was too young and physically unfit to undertake the management at present He had no authority among the villagers, who still considered him a child. Water throughout the area was scarce and most of it unfit to drink. He believed there was a large balance of "Darmada" in Bombay, and no better use could be made of it than to repair and clean the numerous wells in the villages and to complete the numerous other wells begun and never finished. Most of these had fallen in. Stone was plentiful. Villagers at present went miles for water and what they did get was really unfit to drink' There were a large number of busy bodies having little or no connection with the estate, who were engaged in fomenting trouble. The majority of these people were engaged on behalf of one party or purported to be so engaged. They constituted a menace to the future well-being of the estate and it would take time and a strong hand combined with considerable tact to reduce the tenants to order. It was also required to introduce a system of accounts, less cumbrous than the present one. A substantial sum should be set aside every year for the permanent improvement of the estate.

Since writing the above, Mr. Elliott had seen Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, who had suggested that the Government should be asked to place the estate under the management of the Court of Wards, of which the Collector was manager. The management would then be carried on by the Collector and much trouble would be saved. Mr. Elliott had some experience of estates, which had been under the management of collectors and had not found that management successful. A Collector had quite enough to do without this extra work with the result, that the supervision was left to subordinates, who were not always of the right stamp. In addition, the supervising officers were liable to be changed, when the exigencies of the service demanded it without reference to the interest of the estate.

On the appeal being called on, their Lordship heard arguments of Counsel on the report and on the merits of the appeal, in disposing of which, they said that this was a case in which the interference of the Court was necessary for placing the management of the estate on a proper basis. The defendant-applicant Nagindass was not a fit person to be at present trusted with the management of such an extensive estate. The estate must continue to be in the hands of the receivers. The agricultural portion of the estate should remain, subject to the receivers' control, under the management of one experienced in the collection of revenue and he should be placed in charge of the property. Their lordships thought that a scheme for the management of the estate should be prepared on the lines sugested by Mr. Elliott in his report.

The matter was accordingly adjourned to enable the parties, in consultation with Mr. Elliott, to frame a scheme and place it before their Lordships for approval.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

Third Party Proceedings Dismissed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay Hight Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills Company against Raja Bahadur Sheolal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,724-15-10 with interest and costs was called on for hearing the defendant's case against the third party, Jaenarain H. Dani.

Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Desai and Mr. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the defendant; the Advocate-General, Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, were for the third party, Dani.

Mr. Setalwad, at the outset, said that he had considered his client's position and had decided not to proceed against the third party, Dani. He therefore, asked the Court to dismiss the third party proceedings with costs.

His Lordship, accordingly, discharged the third party notice with all costs.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell, the appeal of Raja Bahadur Sheolal Motilal against the Bombay Cotton Mills in respect of his claim for two lakhs was called on for mentioning the amount of the decree to be passed in favour of the Raja Bahadur in accordance with their Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General for the defendants.

The parties having made up the accounts, the amount was mentioned to their Lordships, who passed a decree in the plaintiff's favour for Rs. 1,01,295 with all costs.

POLICE COURTS.

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Ismail Soorthi, a hack-victoria driver, with escaping from police custody. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday evening, the accused was driving his victoria slowly up and down Queen's Road, on the look-out for a fare. A policeman ordered him to a carriage stand, but the accused paid no heed. The police constable, thereupon, took hold of the horse's head to enforce his command, when the accused gave him a push, threw him down and drove away. The constable, however, chased and arrested him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

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CHIEF JUSTICE'S BUTLER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Manga Kara, a butler in the employ of Sir Basil Scott, with cheating, theft as a servant and criminal breach of trust. The case for the prosecution was that in January and February last, the accused obtained goods, valued at Rs. 52, from Messrs. Phillips and Company on making a false representation that the goods had been ordered by his master. In July and August, he stole a five pound note and two sovereigns from his master's trunk. He also misappropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 412 which his master had entrusted to him to pay servants and others. The accused had been in Sir Basil Scott's service from 1886, and had proved an honest servant. But some months ago he took to drinking. In consideration of his having been a faithful servant for many years, the accused was sentenced on the first charge to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, on the second, to twenty-one days', and on the third charge, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A QUESTION OF CASTE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Ooma Bhagoji Gaekwar, a Martha Kunbee, charged one Matadin Shivraj with defamation. Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant's case was that on last Holi day he was seated near the sacred fire together with others, when the accused told them that he (the complainant) was a low caste man and that therefore none should touch him. There had been a quarrel about two months ago between the two. The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied having called the complainant a low-caste man. He alleged that the complainant was a Bedar Pindari. His Worship observed that the term 'low caste' was used in connection with Dheds, Mahars and Mangs. By calling the complainant a 'low caste man,' the accused had defamed him. The accused had sought to prove that the complainant was a Bedar Pindari, but it had not been proved that the Bedar Pindari was a low caste. The accused had shown no justification for the allegation he had made. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

ENGINEERS' HOURS.

Interesting Case at Ahmedabad.

KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI VAKIL, Honorary Magistrate for the City of Ahmedabad, has decided a case, in which Mr. Charles J. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers, prosecuted Mr. Amratlal Damoderdass, agent for the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill, situated at Sarangpur, Ahmedabad, under section 6 (d) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891, as the defendant had, on the 3rd February last, between 10 and 11 a. m. no duly qualified engineer in direct and immediate management and charge of his steam boilers, attached to prime movers of more than 60 nominal horse-power.

Mr. Chamanlal Dalal, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are that during the visit of Inspector Walke to the mill, the 1st class engineer, Mr. Ardeshir M. Jasawalla, who was on his engines from their starting until 10 a.m., was away for about half an hour from the mill premises and at another mill about five minutes walk away. He left as his substitute one of the two 2nd class engineers who worked under him. As these facts were admitted on both sides his Worship asked Mr. Walke what his contention was.

Mr. Walke said that his main contention was that the 1st class engineer was in charge of the boilers for less than twelve hours. He maintained that a 1st class engineer must remain in charge of his boilers for twelve hours, before he could hand over charge to a 2nd class engineer, for a period not to exceed another twelve hours. Mr. Walke then referred his Worship to Page 61 rule 77 para 3 of the Boiler Act.

His Worship observed that if the interpretation as put by Mr. Walke on the rule be presumed to be correct, then no 1st class engineer could leave the boilers even for a minute. What was he to do, if he wanted to go out?

Mr. Walke :—In that case, he must leave an engineer of the same class as himself as his substitute.

The Magistrate:—Then wherein comes the provision for the 2nd class engineer as a substitute ?

Mr. Walke:—In cases where engines are worked for over twelve hours.

His Worship pointed out that Mr. Walke's interpretation of the rule amounted to this that the 1st class engineer could not in fact go out, because the twelve hours preceding as mentioned in the rule, would be during the night. Supposing the 1st class engineer went to work at six o'clock in the morning if he could not leave the boilers until twelve hours had elapsed and if the mill closed at six or seven in the evening, the 2nd class engineer would never have any chance to work, and if that was the case, there would have been no necessity at all for the provision in the Act, for the substitution of a 2nd class engineer.

Inspector Walke observed that the majority of the engines ran for over twelve hours. He further contended that by direct and immediate management, was meant the vigilant presence of the engineer on the premises within sight and hearing, and therefore, he surmised that an engineer sleeping in his bungalow at night could not be said to be in immediate and direct management of his boilers.

For the defence Mr. Chamanlal argued that according to the interpretation placed on the rule by Mr. Walke, no engineer in the world could ever be in charge of his engines and boilers for twelve continuous working hours. As required by the Factory Act, all the mills in India were compulsorily stopped for half an hour during noon, at which period the engines were not worked just as though it were night time. Hence, there would never be a complete continuous period of twelve working hours taking it any way. No mill engines worked more than six hours or so at a stretch or more than twelve to thirteen hours during the day. The only feasible argument was that the Act, required the employment of a competent 1st class engineer responsible for the boilers at all times, and this they had in the person of Mr. Ardeshir, who always lived on the mill premises and who during his short absence left his boilers, according to law in charge of his 2nd class engineer. Mr. Chamanlal feared that the new Factory Act to limit working hours, would place further obstacles in the way of continuous working for twelve hours.

Mr. Walke :—The other side contends that an engineer is in direct and immediate charge of his boilers though at night he is sleeping in his bungalow ; and if your Worship holds that an engineer can sleep in his bungalow and can be in direct and immediate charge of his boilers at one and the same time, I have practically no case.

His Worship was understood to consider that living on the premises amounted to being in direct and immediate charge.

His Worship in delivering the judgment, referred at length to all the details of the case, remarking that the provision in the Act re putting a 2nd class engineer as a substitute had been added to the old rules, which previously did not contain it. He could not but consider that this subsequent addition to the original rule was resorted to with a view to giving relief to the 1st class engineer in charge. Surely it could not be the intention of the Legislature that the first class engineer should perpetually and at all times remain on the premises to be in charge of the boilers. Such an interpretation of the law would be impracticable. It was plain to him that the defendant had a responsible 1st class engineer in charge of his boilers, who lived on the mill premises and who left the mill for a short period after leaving a 2nd class engineer as his substitute. The defendant had therefore committed no offence.

His Worship acquitted the defendant.

FAMINE PRECAUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Famine might appear to be a perennial affair in one part or another of India. Whilst the pinch and exigency are being felt, both the people and Government are awakened to the sense of charity, but as soon as the strait and distress are over or normal condition of things begins to come in sight nothing more of it is thought of till another distressful emergency arises, which does arise, as it were, as a matter of course in a time. Both Government and the citizens have long had this sort of repeated experiences. I think it is more than time that during normal condition of things or respites cool and mature considerations and studiously careful inquiry both by Government and citizen taxpayers are necessary as to—

1. Why the condition of the ryots ever remains so very weak and toffering and ever on the brink of insolvency and starvation, so much so that, let alone a whole bad season, even for a few months preceding real distress and famine they are unable to bear up.

2. Whether the amendments, additions and alterations in the agricultural

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 3 cabin and 408 deck passengers.

The steamer Brasilians 2438 tons, Captain J. S. Snowden, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain C. W. Goode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 3 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Bilbster, 2790 tons, Captain D. Cantell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Arab S. N. Co's. steamer Lawoe, 1817 tons Captain Chas Born, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 76 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdongall, 2,975 tons, Captain W. H. Price will sail to-day for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Glenaffric, 2657 tons, Captain W. Lane sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 18.

Assaye	4339 Lockman	P & O Co
Bilbster	2790 Cantell	
Brasilians	2438 Snowden	
Bome	1899 Younger	S W & Co
Cleopatra	2129 Crick	A L S N Co
Dwarka	76 Moxon	M M & Co
H M S Highflyer	Dick	R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine	Hill	R Navy
Heim	758 Eriksen	F F C & Co
Patrick Stewart	Townsend	Telegrap Str
Gaffia	555 wratt...repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoscinee	993 D'Lorae	Bo & P S N Co
Hatumet	3564 Petrie	T M & Co
Kinala	360 McLarlin	11-3 K N & Co
Koweit	2336 Coates	H S N Co
Lawoe	1817 Born	Arab S N Co
Lord Stanley	3054 Elliford	W & A G & Co
Malda	1250 Rambe	M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212 Nacoda Arab	S N Co
Newenfels	3542 Heckel	W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074 Jones	M M & Co
Netherby Hall	2854 Henderson	W & A G & Co
Palamcotta	2207 Cutbush	M M & Co
Rahmani	1872 Green	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah S N Co
Salsette	2391 Lewellin Aden	16-3 P & O Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Somali	2550 Kasos	A S & Co
Patiala	1929 Whytehead Busreh	20-3 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	R'goon	20-3	J Finlay Co
D&E Zimora	2042	Lesie	W & A Graham & Co		
F Batiscan	2650	Griffths	Duns irk	22-2	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	D'kirk	21-3	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co
K Hakata Maru	3369	Normura	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta	P & O Co	
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chanda	3951	Tice	A'werp	20-3	M M & Co
3 Begum	2346	McNicoll			T M & Co
4 Islami	1604	Goode			Bo & P S N Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Crick			A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knox			K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-18	P & O Co
14 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
14 Kasara	505	King			M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699 Fakira	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443 Ebrahim Mangalore	15-3 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Brasilians	Snowden	Calcutta, Mar 6
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Mar 17
	Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok, Feb 23
	Islami	Goode	Mauritius, Mar 4
	Bilbster	Cantell	Calcutta, Mar 7

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta
	Glenaffric	Lane	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lawoe, Born for Persian Gulf.
" Clan Macdougall, Price for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Bome for Rangoon &c.
" Naderi for Jeddah.
" Assaye for China &c.
" Hatumet for Antwerp &c.
" Cleopatra for Trieste &c.
" Heim for Bangkok &c.
" Himalaya for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Merton Hall sailed from Glasgow for Karachi via Bombay on the 16th instant, and the steamer City of Sparta passed Suez on the 15th instant and is due at Karachi on the 28th instant. The steamer Haddon Hall is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 31st instant. The steamer City of Birmingham passed Suez on the 16th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

The P. and O. steamer India left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 16th March 1912.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on the 17th instant and she is expected here on 22nd instant, at 6 a. m.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

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Bombay, 19th March,

43 Parades.—Saturday 23rd instant.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

113. Parades.—E. E. Company—The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder nightly from Wednesday the 20th till Tuesday, 26th inclusive and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

Members must use all endeavours to attend these night parades.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

Sor.,Q. F. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

114 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 17th instant.

Matches 6 and 10.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

115 Strength.—The following having joined the Corps is taken on the Strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1416 Sapper P. A. Bagg E. E. Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant E. V. A.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices. Order books supplied gratis on application.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1912.

HANDWRITING AND FORGERY.

Not much importance, as a rule, is attached to the evidence of so-called handwriting-experts in the courts, but there are expects and experts, and after a perusal of Mr. Charles Hardless' book on "the Identification of Handwriting and the Detection of Forgery" we incline to the opinion that in some cases, at all events, the evidence of the expert may be very valuable. Mr. Hardless' work deals with the methods of examination and comparison of handwriting in English and the Indian vernaculars and in it he gives extracts from judgments in several Indian cases. The volume is an exhaustive one and as its author claims is specially adopted for the use of courts, lawyers, police officers and others having to decide, deal with, or investigate matters of disputed handwriting and alleged fraud by forgery. Mr. Hardless holds that the scientific and more effective method of comparing handwritings for the purposes of identification is by judging the personal or individual writing habit, or as it is termed, comparison by characteristics. Habit in writing is unconsciously acquired by repeated acts and is performed automatically and, once a person is inured to habits in writing, it is extremely difficult to eradicate them. Then again since two hands are not formed exactly alike, no two persons manipulate their pens exactly alike, hence in no two persons is the writing habit exactly alike, even in cases where they form their letters alike. Two hands may be very much alike, but never precisely so in all details and this causes differences even if the persons write similarly. To ordinary observation two writings by two such persons may appear even duplicates of one another, particularly as regards the form and make of the letters, but a careful scrutiny of such details as the movement, presentation and pressure of the pen, the degree of coordination between the thumb and fingers in manipulating the necessary strokes and curves of the writing will show differences thereby distinguishing each writer. In the same way, says Mr. Hardless, two equally clever artists could produce similar drawings or paintings of the same object, similar in detail as to form and colour, but careful scrutiny would discover that in his own particular drawing such artist had his own particular habit of pulling or drawing his pencil or brush and his own particular touch and made of shading and colouring.

Individual habit in writing as is well-known asserts itself in the earliest stage. School-children learning the school-hand may be trained to write according to some special style or form given them by their teacher or contained in their copy-books, but when actually engaged in the task of copying or imitating the standard writing given them careful observation will show variations and differences in posture, the poising of the pen and mode of writing. Some will be seen bending closer to the paper, some extending their elbows further out, some grasping and others holding the pen, some presenting their pen-points flatter to the paper, others more regularly, some experiencing greater difficulty to write straight or keep their letters even and some finding certain strokes or curves more difficult to form than others. Each child as a matter of fact, performs the mechanical portion of his writing in a manner best suited to his or her personal convenience and comfort and it is in such circumstances that individual writing habit is formed and developed. Different methods different results, hence two handwritings do not resemble one another and the difference is easily detected by those who take the trouble to investigate. As the Lord Chief Justice of England remarked in the course of the trial of the Tichborne case "manifold as are the parts of difference in the infinite variety of nature in which one man differs from another there is nothing in which men differ more than in handwriting."

Identification of hand-writing, for so long emperical, Mr. Hardless unhesitatingly affirms, can now be conducted on the lines of reason and science, a combination worthy of respect and certainly more than a match for the forger. Opinion on handwriting need no longer, as in the past, be a bare opinion, somewhat akin to a guess, affording no aid and best left unregarded, for when based on characteristics, such opinion, founded on accurate and intimate knowledge and supported by scientific observations and logical reasonings amounts to almost a certainty. Like truth, to which it appertains, it will not only stand the test of cross-examination, however skilful or searching, but the more it is attacked the clearer and more convincing it will be rendered, as has been exemplified in hundreds of cases and courts all over India and Burma, including Ceylon where expert evidence on handwriting, based on characteristics, has been heard and prevailed both in exposing guilt, or confirming innocence. There is little fear now, we are assured, even of disagreement among handwriting experts and for the matter of that also laymen, if the scientific tests of comparison by characteristics or individual writing habit be insisted on. It is claimed that in comparison by characteristics the precise degree of movement can always be determined, while pen, scope, alignment, arrangement, sizing, direction and pen-presentation can be actually measured. It is quite possible for persons applying the one test of comparison by formatien or deciding handwriting by the similarities or dis-similarities in the make and shape of the letters, a process admittedly misleading and always debatable, experiencing difficulty in arriving at unanimity of opinion and even in their agreement going altogether wrong, while in the test of comparison by characteristics of individual writing habit a degree of exactness is attainable and hence the scope for disagreement in reaching conclusions as well as chaances of error is greatly minimised.

Teaching Universities. Lord Hardinge has honoured Calcutta University by selecting its annual convocation as the occasion on which to make an announcement, which is the most important which has been delivered regarding Indian Universities, since they were originally developed on their present lines as examining bodies only. The announcement, which he made at Calcutta, marks the beginning of the second stage of university development, the transition from the examining to the teaching and examining university and the policy, which has now been adopted by the Government of India, goes even further than that, for though it takes no direct steps towards the achievement of the third stage, the residential university, by the encouragement and further development of the hostel system at present not under collegiate control, it is gradually moving towards an intermediary stage, from which the third transition into a residentiary university such as we know at Home will be an easy step. Not until that stage is reached will the Indian student realise the highest benefits which a university can confer—the giving in combination with intellectual attainments, of a disciplinary life continuous, though on a freer and wider basis, upon the discipline of school life, by which character may be firmly shaped and directed under the eyes of watchful and experienced supervisors. It must of course be many years, if ever, before the Indian Universities can reach the stage of development, approaching that which has been attained by the older foundations at Home and in a country, in which all progress is necessarily slow we have to be content if we have accelerated its rate. This step in evolution of our Universities has come at an earlier time than many of our senators and syndics could have anticipated, and it has been made possible by the Durbar educational grant of fifty lakhs annually. Of this the Government of India has apportioned three lakhs annually to the maintenance of profesional chairs, in the Universities, a small sum but all that can be spared when the lower grades of education are claiming so much attention and money. It is, however, not perhaps a bad thing that the grant at first is so small, for in taking the preliminary steps to effect so great and important a change it will be an advantage that these must be carefully and tentatively made. Doubtless opportunities will be found for making larger grants as soon as a clear demand for them arises, and to assist them to provide adequately for the future the Government of India has made a direct appeal to Indian philanthropy, an appeal which there is little reason to doubt will receive a generous response. At the same time a provision of 16 lakhs is made for the establishment of the necessary buildings and equipment and ten lakhs more for new hostels. So far only Calcutta's share in these grants has been disclosed, Rs. 65,000 recurring and four lakhs non-recurring. Bombay will expect to be treated at least as liberally. When the apportionment of the sums has been announced it will be incumbent upon the Universities to remember with whose name this development of Indian university life must always be inseparably associated. His Majesty indicated in Calcutta that in his view this was the direction of progress on which Indian universities must shortly be embarked, and it was the annual provision announced at His Majesty's Durbar that made a beginning possible at so eagerly a date. Thus not only are the interests in India, but the personal credit of His Majesty involved in his matter, and it will be incumbent upon university authorities in discussing the measures that are to be taken to make a wholehearted and united effort to develop this new sphere of work on the soundest basis. There must be less of the bickering and personal considerations, which are too abundantly displayed at least in Western India; less regard to aggrandisement and false notions of dignity, and more to the general good.

General Hart of 'Hart's Army List.' The appointment of General Hart, a distinguished soldier who won honour in Indian Wars, as Governor of Natal is unexceptionable, but it will not please the Colonial Civil Service on whose behalf only the other day a question was asked in the House of Commons as to the advisability of promoting members of the service to Governorships instead of appointing outsiders to posts which naturally are looked upon as prizes for long and meritorious colonial service. In Natal however the appointment of soldiers to rule the Colony is almost traditional and Civilian Governors are rare exceptions. The very first Governor since Natal became a British Colony, in 1843, was a military man, Colonel Cloete, and he has been succeeded by a long line of men of the same profession some of whom are very well known. Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller, all administered Natal during their early careers, Sir Reginald Hart will be the second Governor of Natal since Sir Evelyn Wood who will go to that colony with the coveted Victoria Cross which he won during the second Afghan War. He is a great authority on military education and was Director of that Department in India for a number of years till 1896, when he vacated the post for a command in the Tirah expedition and was succeeded by General Hutchinson, now Director of Staff Duties at the War Office. His "Reflections on the Act of War" originally compiled from his notes as instructor of military subjects in India, has passed through several editions, growing in bulk and importance, and has long been well known beyond the circle of professed military readers. He comes of a famous family of soldiers and his grandfather, after serving in the Army at home, went to the Cape of Good Hope and settled there. His father achieved renown as the founder of the famous "Army List" called after his name, which first appeared in February 1839 and has ever since been continued, himself editing it till his death in 1878. That useful publication has a curious history. At the time when it begun to appear, more than seventy years ago, there was no publication giving a collective account of the war services of distinguished officers, except Philippart's Royal Military Calendar, published in 1820 and already out of print. Hart, who began his military career at the Cape where his father was settled, was remarkable for his application as well as his thirst for military information, and while yet a subaltern he laboriously compiled for his own private information a large number of the services of well known officers from military histories and other out of the way sources. This collection grew so large as to suggest the publication as an army list of his own and he got the approval of the military authorities for such a work. Accordingly he brought out the first edition of his Quarterly Army List in which he was much helped by his wife, a literary lady, the daughter of a clergyman. The Quarterly List met with great favour from the public, and Queen Victoria, and the Duke of Wellington praised it. He was allowed access to the official records and in 1840 he published his first Annual Army List containing supplementary information of interest in addition to the contents of the Quarterly List. Both the Quarterly and Annual Lists at once became permanent institutions and have been regularly issued to the present day, their original form having never been altered though they have grown in bulk. In 1878 on Hart's death his eldest son, General Fitz Roy Hart who also, like his brother Sir Reginald, served some time in India, took up the editorship.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mooltan" with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 16th and 17th that the weather is very hazy.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th February 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 526,180 maunds with an increase of Rs. 26,320 in the earnings.

The death is reported at Mysore of Mr. J. A. Hubbard, the well-known planter of "Faith Estate," South Coorg, on Friday. He had been ailing for some time, had undergone treatment at Madras and died while on his way back to Coorg. At his own request his remains were removed to the estate for cremation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently addressed a circular letter to certain organisations in this country, in which he invited their co-operation in securing for the Indian dioceses chaplains of a high type. He desired particularly to remove the impression that this work is what is popularly called a "soft billet"—an idea which has prevented admirably qualified men from offering themselves. He makes the appeal after consultation with the Metropolitan of India and with the India Office. Information, he adds, may be obtained from the Commissaries of the Indian Bishops, or from the Rev. R.T. Gardner, Secretary of the Council for Service Abroad, Church House, Westminster.

The Order of St. Stephen, which the Emperor of Austria conferred on his dying Chancellor, is the highest Order of the kingdom of Hungary, and it is as King that he is its Master. It is also the highest Order that he can confer on non-Catholic rulers, for the Golden Fleece of Austria is strictly limited to Catholics. The other distinction given to Count von Aehrenthal on his deathbed, the autograph letter from the Emperor, is a ceremonial of Continental political life which has never penetrated into Great Britain It is in place where the Minister depends mainly on the Sovereign and not on the Parliament. Bismarck's continual threats to resign towards the end of the reign of William I. were generally averted by an autograph letter eulogising his high services and requiring their continuance. It was in this way that Prince Gortchakoff was delicately informed that his day was over.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

IMMIGRATION.

New Zealand Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, March 4.

It is much to be regretted that just when the States of the Commonwealth are awakening to the need of increasing their population by immigration from Europe, the difficulty of finding passages for a sufficient number should have become acute. Formerly the chief cause of our failure to draw people from the closely-packed countries of the old world was ignorance of the advantages Australia has to offer. But this has been overcome very largely by an elaborate system of advertising, such as the Canadian Government has for years adopted; and now the trouble is to secure passenger accommodation for those who are eager enough to come if they can do so. Never before has the tide of emigration to the British Oversea Dominions run so high as now. In this respect 1911 was a record year for Canada, but the present year promises an increased influx. South Africa is coupling with a policy of land settlement a gigantic scheme of immigration; and the Australian States generally are making (unprecedented demands on the shipping companies. "There will be more ships employed this year in carrying emigrants of all classes to the oversea Dominions than ever before in the history of the shipping trade," the manager of a big passenger line told a representative of the London "Morning Post" recently, and the problem is whether there will be ships enough. Hitherto the Australian Governments have been able to offer intending settlers the advantage of assisted passages, but so large has been the increase in the ordinary passenger traffic that some of the mail and other regular lines have been obliged to curtail their guaranteed accommodation for assisted emigrants this year by 15,000 berths.

Australia compared with Canada and South Africa, is at an obvious disadvantage in this matter of shipping facilities. "One of our vessels," said the authority referred to, "could make the round trip to and from Canada in a month; it would take over four months to do the round trip to and from Australian ports via the Cape—which is the route by which most of the emigrants are travelling. This means that whereas any ship could do twelve voyages a year on the Canadian line, she could do only two and a half on the Australian. Suppose we had to transport 120,000 emigrants to Canada in a year. Allowing an average of 1,000 passengers per ship (which is a smaller number than single ship has carried to Australia recently) I could land the whole 120,000 on the other side of the Atlantic before next New Year's Day with a fleet of ten ships, each doing twelve round voyages a year. To transport the same number of passengers to Australia, I should require a fleet of nearly fifty ships, each doing two and a half round voyages, a year." The inability of the mail and other regular lines to meet the emergency has rendered necessary resort to other companies, which have agreed to provide accommodation for assisted passengers as follows:—White Star, 1,000; Aberdeen line, 4,500; P. and O. branch line, 5,000; Shaw, Savill, 7,000; and Trinder, Anderson, 2,000. These vessels will proceed by way of the Cape. The accommodation thus provided

FALLS SHORT OF THAT REQUIRED

but it is hoped that facilities will be secured for landing emigrants up to 40,000 in the Commonwealth this year. Tonnage the world over is at a higher premium than it ever was before, and it would be impossible to cope with any greater passenger traffic than now exists without diverting ships from other lines or building new vessels. To do either, the companies declare, will not pay unless Australia puts its immigration on a fixed, instead of a fluctuating, basis The companies now receive £12, paid partly by the Government, and partly by the passenger, for every adult they carry under the immigration schemes, and when a few years ago there was accommodation to spare these reduced fares for a 12,000 mile voyage were possible. But now they mean the turning away of hundreds of passengers who would gladly pay the full rate of £17 or £20 in order to get to a country where cheap land is obtainable, and extraordinarily high wages are paid, even for unskilled labour, and where employers are tumbling over one another in their rush for men. The shipping companies have done their utmost to meet the emergency by converting cargo vessels into passenger carriers, but not every cargo vessels is so convertible, or would be certain to pass the Board of Trade even if it were, and the work of conversion may cost as much as £10,000 or more.

The truth is that if a steady influx of immigrants for some years to come is desired by Australia, it must know its own mind on the subject, and make arrangements accordingly. States which two or three years ago "had no use for emigrants now want as many as they can get. One will need thousands one year, and as many hundreds the next. The shipping companies are asking relief from the obligation to adapt themselves to these violent fluctuations. They would prefer to deal with the Federal Government, instead of with separate Governments with four or five varying policies, and they ask for a three or five years' guarantee of a rate that will "stand comparison with those paid on the Canadian, South African, and South American routes." Ships then could be built, bought or chartered with the security that they could be employed without loss. The greater the difficulties in the way of immigration, the greater must be the regret that it should have been left till now to make a systematic effort to people our thinly settled continent. Had a start been made a dozen years ago we might have diverted to our shores part of the stream that has ever since been flowing to Canada. It may be that much as we should prefer to people our land with our own stock, we may sooner or later have to cast our net farther afield, for, as Mr. John Burns told the delegates at the Imperial Conference last year —"You are entitled to the overflow, but you must not empty the tank." According to that Minister, 300,000 emigrants a year is about the maximum the United Kingdom can spare without becoming uneasy with regard to the drain upon its population. Unfortunately, we have allowed Canada and the United States to be ahead of us; and now that by systematic and vigorous advertisement, we have made the advantages of Australia as a field for emigration more widely known than they ever were before, it is a great pity that thousands should be kept from coming hitherto by lack of ship accommodation.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

An announcement was made this week by the Minister of Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) of the arrangements agreed to by the Cabinet for the construction of the Western Australian railway. Authority has been given to invite tenders for the supply of steel rails and fish-plates. Tenders will be called for in all centres of Australia and in London, where specifications and plans will be available. The tenders will be for 135,000 tons of steel rails, part to be delivered at Fremantle and part at Port Augusta. The rails are specified to be made by the open hearth process. Additional material will be also required in the shape of fishbolts, nuts, dog spikes, and a considerable number of points and crossings. These will be advertised for in all capitals of the Commonwealth, and will be specified to be made in Australia. In the case of points and crossings, the necessary steel rails for making them up will be supplied by the Commonwealth Government. No decision has been announced with regard to preference for the British manufactured article. The only indication of the attitude of the Government is that tenders are advertised only in Australia and London and not in America or Europe. No decision has been arrived at in regard to sleepers, although jarrah will probably be decided upon.

The question of rolling stock to be used in the construction of the line is also undetermined. The Government are awaiting a trial of an internal combustion engine being made in England. If such an engine is satisfactory, it will be a great advantage on the Western Australian line as oil could be used, and the difficulty of providing coal and water on this long line would be obviated. The line is to be constructed by day labour, but the Government have retained the right to let contracts if necessary. About 1,800 men will be required for the work, 900 starting from Kalgoorlie, and 900 from Port Augusta. The Government are inviting applications for the position of two engineers, who will have charge of each end of the line. These engineers will engage the men required Mr. Henry Deane will be the engineer-in-chief of the line. The line is 1,063 miles in length, and Mr. O'Malley says it is the longest that has been undertakon in one job, the great American railways having been built in sections.

REGISTRATION OF CADETS.

The registrations of the 1898 quota of the senior cadets are less than 50 per cent. of those of any of the preceding quotas. Under section 142 of the Defence Act, all male inhabitants of Australia who were born in the year 1898, and who, therefore, reach the age of 14 this year, are required to register themselves or be registered by a parent or guardian. These registrations should have been made during January last, and all who were born in the year 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, who had neglected to register last year were also liable for registration last month. The figures of the January registrations have now been completed, and they show a most remarkable comparative reduction. There were only 17,240 registrations for boys born in 1898, as compared with 37,747 boys born in 1897, and registered in January, 1911. It is incredible that there were over 20,000 fewer boys reaching the age of 14 years during this year than there were last year. It is evident that some 20,000 boys have failed to register. These failures involve a penalty of £10 upon parents or guardians. Instructions have been issued to area officers to prepare lists for submission to commandants of all persons in their training areas, who neglected to register in January, and district commandants have been instructed to take immediate steps through the Crown solicitors in the various States to prosecute parents or guardians of those who neglected to register. The total registrations throughout the Commonwealth from January 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912, are 170,072. They are divided among the various States as follows:—Queensland, 26,750; New South Wales, 50,805; Victoria, 52,919; South Australia, 16,211; Western Australia, 7,597; Tasmania, 6,689; Commonwealth total, 170,072.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

The scene that took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesday when the division was taken on Mr. Massey's no-confidence motion was the most interesting that has occurred since the Ballance Government came into power 20 years ago. The result was in doubt right up to the end. Everyone had been accounted for but Mr. Atmore. the Independent member for Nelson. Mr. Vietch, the Labour member for Wanganui, had announced his intention of fulfilling his election pledge and voting against the Government. Mr. Robertson, the Labour member for Otaki, acknowledged that he had pledged himself to vote against the Ward Administration, but as Sir Joseph Ward had announced his intention of resigning he considered that he should fulfil his obligation by voting against Mr. Massey's motion. That left Mr. Atmore with the balance of power. If he voted for the Government, Mr. Massey lost by the casting vote of the Speaker, and if he had voted for Mr. Massey, the Opposition would have won by two. In his speech Mr. Atmore gave no indication of his intention and his subsequent proceedings were watched with greatest interest. The division was taken at about midnight. Mr. Atmore voted with the Government, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the Government. The decision was received with cheers from the Government benches, and for hours afterwards there were indications of jubiliation. On the motion for adjournment, Mr. Massey said that he did not grudge Sir Joseph Ward his victory. The Opposition had put up a good fight. He ventured to predict that the next time a no-confidence motion was before the House it would not be decided on the casting vote of the Speaker. Sir Joseph Ward said that the Government had also put up a good fight and its win was due to the opening of the eyes of the Labour Party. He also ventured to predict that on the next occasion they had a vote of no-confidence in the House, it would not be decided on the casting vote of the Speaker, but by the mass of the people. Realising the narrow escape they had had of falling into the arms of vultures, the people would not again make the mistake of having a narrow escape from a time of old Tory rule.

THE PEARLING INDUSTRY.

A decision was reached last year by the Federal Cabinet that after a certain date white labour must be substituted for coloured labour in the pearl fishing industry. At present nearly the whole of the diving is carried out by coloured men, principally Japanese and Javanese, and the transition period will, it is freely acknowledged by Ministers, be a somewhat difficult one. The Pearl Fishers' Association at Broome, recently made arrangements to introduce a number of white divers from England, with a view to ascertaining by practical experience, if the industry could be carried on by white labour. It has now been decided by the Commonwealth Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the pearling industry and Mr. Bamford, M.H.R., is to be the chairman. The Commission will consist of seven members of the Federal Parliament, including the chairman. The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Thomas) in announcing to-day the appointment of Commission, said that invications had been sent to six other members to join it, but until their replies were received he could not announce their names. It is understood, however, that Mr. T. Givens, a Queensland member of the Senate, will be one of the Commission.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

A.

WRECK OF THE "OCEANA."

SEVEN PASSENGERS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Four Stewards and Five Crew Drowned.

VIOLENT GALE BLOWING IN THE CHANNEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Enquiries at Eastbourne show that there is no news of the occupants of the first boat launched from the "Oceana." It is now regarded as certain that the seventeen occupants were drowned.

There is a violent gale in the Channel.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Chorlton, of Manchester, who sustained a fractured arm in the wreck of the "Oceana," was proceeding to Bombay. He is now in Westminster Hospital, and is making satisfactory progress.

LATER.

The identity of the seventeen persons drowned by the upsetting of the "Oceana's" boat has still not been established, but it appears certain that they include even passengers, five stewardesses and five of the crew.

The liner was in charge of a pilot, when the collision occurred.

One boat made for Eastbourne, but most of the boats remained alongside sheltering under the lee of the "Oceana" till the Sussex life-boats arrived, when 187 of the crew and twenty-seven passengers were transferred to them. The remainder of the crew stayed on board until the increasing list compelled them to leave, and take to one of the tugs which was towing the "Oceana."

The accounts of the cause of the upsetting of the first boat launched are conflicting.

An official of the P. and O. Company met the passengers in London, and conveyed them to the Grosvenor Hotel, where many guests and the maids temporarily provided them with clothing.

In spite of the exposure, none of the ladies was seriously affected, though they suffered considerably from shock. All proceeded to their homes the same evening.

Missing Passengers.

LATER.

The P. and O. Company announces that the following passengers by the "Oceana" are missing:—

The Rev. Mr. Leishman, his wife and baby, and nurse;
Mr. Macfarlane;
Captain E. V. Knox;
Lieutenant C. G. Russell;
Stewardess Newbury, and
Four stewards.

The injured passengers are making satisfactory progress.

Needless Loss of Life.

The "Oceana's" pilot, in an interview today, declined to express an opinion as to the cause of the disaster, but said no loss of life need have occurred. He said the ship floated for seven hours after the collision.

Other witnesses say the first boat was lowered too soon, while there was too much way on the liner; consequently the boat was dragged along with the "Oceana" and swamped.

MISSING INDIAN PASSENGERS.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, Bombay, has received a telegram from the P. and O. London Office, stating that the following passengers for India were on board the s. s. "Oceana" at the time of the accident.—

Mr. M. C. Agarwalla.	Lt. B. S. C. Hutchinson.
Mr. Brownfoot.	Capt. H. A. Kaulbach.
Miss M. Ballimore.	Capt. E. V. Knox.
Mrs. Cooper.	Capt. J. W. Little.
Mr. Chorlton.	Miss Little.
Lt. M. P. Cooper.	Miss D. Lockyer.
Mr. G. G. de Cunha.	Mrs. Mkell.
Miss B. Fitch.	Lt. L. Prickett.
Miss H. G. Goddard.	Lt. C. G. Russell.
Mr. J. W. Henderson.	Miss L. Williams.

Of the above twenty passengers only two are missing, Captain Knox and Lt. Russell.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Russia Allowed to Export Additional Supply.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 18.

The Sugar Commission has renewed the Convention of 1902 for five years, from September 1st, 1913, Russia will be allowed to export an extra 150,000 tons for 1911 and 1912 and 50,000 tons in the two following seasons.

LABOUR AGITATORS.

Arrests for Murder in Portugal.

LISBON, MARCH 18.

Two Labour agitators, Constantino and Castro, have been arrested for the murder of the Mayor of Moita on Jan 31st.

The police have prohibited a Syndicalist meeting arranged for to-day,

BYE-ELECTION.

Unionist Returned Unopposed for Leominster.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. FitzHerbert Wright (Unionist) has been returned unopposed for the Leominster division of Herefordshire, Sir J. Rankin having resigned.

[At the last General Election Sir James Rankin (U.) polled 4,600 and Mr. W. Yatt Paine (L.) 3,431 votes, the Unionist majority being 1,169 votes. At the previous election of 1910 Sir J. Rankin (U.) was returned with a majority of 831 votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Edmound C. Lamb.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Churchill's Powerful Speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill, introducing the Navy Estimates, said that the foundation of our naval policy was finance. The only credit that could be claimed by the Admiralty was for keeping their requirements at a minimum, consistent with public safety, and securing the utmost possible development of war power from the funds entrusted to them. If the country was of opinion that the needs of the Navy had been well and amply provided for, it was to the House of Commons, not to the Admiralty, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to the First Lord of the Admiralty, that thanks were due. It was necessary that this should be recognised. It was right to say that the great scale which naval armaments had been forced to assume had only been rendered possible, without additional taxation or by having recourse to borrowing, by the wonderful fertility of the great budget of 1909.

The financial aspect of the Estimates was not cheerful. All the world was building navies and constantly increasing their size, complexity and cost. It was true there was a decrease of £600,000 in the Estimates. That, of course, took no account of any augmentation in the German naval programme.

The Naval Situation.

He proposed to lay bare to the House, with perfect openness, the naval situation. It would be necessary to do so mainly with reference to this one Power. He regretted this necessity, but there was nothing now to be gained by using indirect modes of expression. On the contrary, the Germans were a people with robust minds, whose strong masculine good sense and high courage did not recoil from plain, blunt statements of fact, if expressed in courtesy and sincerity.

The time had come when both the nations should understand, without ill-temper and without disguise, what would be the conditions under which naval competition would be carried on in the next few years.

In modern naval war battles were not decided by ratios or percentages. In a fleet battle between good and efficient navies, equally matched, tremendous damage would be reciprocally inflicted. Many ships on both sides would be sunk or blown up; many more would have injuries which it would take months to repair; others would not come out again during the whole war. Indeed, the hideous course of such a naval engagement would resemble the combat between Mamilius and Herminius at the battle of Lake Regillus, when "side by side those chiefs of pride together fell down dead."

That was a very satisfactory reflection to a stronger naval Power. It would always pay us to lose ship for ship in every class. The process of cancelling would conduct us, albeit by a very ghastly road, to certain victory and to a condition, not of relative but of absolute superiority.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Group of Bankers Postpone Advances.

PEKIN, MARCH 17.

As a result of the loan reported on the 15th inst., and against which protests have been made, the group of British, French, American, German, Russian and Japanese banks, who intended to finance the Government until its finances were restored, did not advance the million taels last Saturday.

The whole scheme for financing China until the end of June has been suspended pending Home advices.

The loan to the Wei-Wuh-Pu is considered as a breach faith, of in view of the group's generous agreement and immediate advances.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Curtailment of Railway Service.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Great Northern Railway has cancelled 160 more trains, and the London and North-Western 125 more. Henceforth only 65 trains will leave Euston Station daily, including the suburban trains. The Metropolitan Railway announces the first curtailment of its service.

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.

Important Extract Published in Lisbon.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A telegram to the *Times* from Lisbon states that the Premier has published an extract from the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Alliance. It provides that neither country shall join in an attack on the other or shelter its enemies, except political refugees. In case of war or invasion, each shall assist the other by arms and men, and also assist to protect the other's colonies by troops and warships.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The death is announced of Colonel Sherlock, for thirty years teacher of Hindustani at the Cambridge University.

The death is also announced of the Duchess of Buccleuch.

[The late Duchess of Buccleuch was before the marriage Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, V. A., the third daughter of the 1st Duke of Abercorn and Lady Louisa Jane Russell, 2nd daughter of the 6th Duke of Bedford, K. G. In 1859 she married the 6th Duke of Buccleuch and bore him five sons and two daughters. She was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.]

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Continuation from Basra to Koweit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 18.

It addition to the counter-prosposals concerning the reconstruction of the Persian Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, it is understood that the Turkish Ambassador in London has been confidentially instructed to negotiate with Great Britain with a view to the continuation of the line from Basra to Koweit.

It is stated that the Turks are most anxious for a settlement and the instructions have been drafted on lines which afford the hope of a complete agreement, which will probably provide for the construction of the line with Anglo-Turkish capital exclusively, and the recognition of the semi-independent position of the Sheikh of Koweit.

AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

Second Most Powerful in The Orient.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17.

The Navy Department has ordered three armoured cruisers of the Pacific Fleet to the Philippines, making the American Fleet in the Orient the most powerful next to that of the Japanese.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan" with the English mails of the 8th instant, left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-night.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Text of Address to Lord Carmichael.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday next will consider the draft address to be presented to Lord Carmichael. The address, as drafted by the special committee, is a short one.

After welcoming His Excellency, the address says:—"The citizens, while regretting the transfer of the seat of the Imperial Government to Delhi, rejoice that Calcutta is to be the residence of a Governor similar to that of our sister cities of Madras and Bombay. The effect on Calcutta of the transfer has not yet been fully gauged, but, at a time when the Corporation has been called upon to contribute not less than seven and a half lakhs annually to the improvement of the City, we apprehend that the difficulties of our administration will be very considerably enhanced. We are, however, confident that your Excellency's Government will sympathise with our difficulties and will assist us in overcoming them. One of the first question we hope Your Excellency will consider on your assumption of office is the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The Corporation has from time to time submitted various proposals for amending that Act, but so far no action has been taken by the Government. Without some radical alterations in the law and in the constitution of the Corporation, we do not think that our administration can be effective, but in this connection we need only for the present solicit Your Excellency's consideration of the suggestions of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation regarding the Corporation of Calcutta."

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

Demonstration against Two Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

The Calicut correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—Mr. Doig, I.C.S., who is inspecting the Laccadives, is reported to have had rather an exciting time at Minicoy where several hundreds of islanders, women included, gathered on the beach and prevented the inspection party from embarking until Mr. Doig had yielded to their request to dismiss the Amin and his clerk against whom they had many grievances, and to appoint others in their stead. The boatmen, it is said, refused to row until the Amin question was settled. A new Amin and a clerk were appointed and the inspecting party were then able to leave.

Mr. Innes, Collector of Malabar, will be going over to the Islands in a few days when the islanders will doutless be suitably reminded that the island is no longer under the Raja's rule. The Minicoy islanders have given trouble frequently in the past, and in connection with the Amin's appointment, and in 1887 or thereabouts a large force of reserve police had to be sent to put down a serious rising.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Captain W. C. Reid, 32nd Lancers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Jervis, 20th Horse, is appointed Commandant of the Body Guard, Madras.

Lieut. Durand, 8th Rajputs, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson.

Colonel O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers, will officiate as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Army Head-Quarters vice Lieut.-Colonel Powell on leave.

Capt. G. P. Grant, 106th Pioneers, will succeed Capt. Villiers Stuart as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Kohat, in October next.

Major Stansfeld, No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 104 Heavy Battery, Campbellpore.

Major C. L. Storr, 54th Sikhs, has taken over the duties of Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief vice Major Black on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel MacGregor, 117th Mahrattas, and Major Quinn, 116th Mahrattas, will succeed to the command and 2nd-in-Command respectively, of the 117th Mahrattas when Colonel Whyte vacates in June next.

Major-General G. F. Corringe, C. M. G., D. S. O., has been selected to command the Bombay Brigade in succession to Major General Swann.

THE MUSSOORIE TRAGEDY.

Accused Acquitted and Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

At the conclusion of the trial, on Saturday the Chief Justice questioned Miss Mount Stephens as follows:—

Q.—You wrote from Mussoorie on the 20th May, and stated, "My friend is looking very ill. Her heart is very bad. I am so afraid I will find her dead in the morning." On 8th June, you wrote, "I am worried as my friend has attacks of the heart. She may die as each attack makes her weaker." On 24th June, you wrote, "If my friend dies soon I shall come home at once. The doctor thinks she will pass away soon. I shall enjoy life thoroughly." Referring to the sister of the deceased you wrote, She is 'graball' and this one hates her." On 29th June you wrote, "the friend that has adopted me has heart disease and may die at any moment. She has made a will in my favour leaving me everything. I will not have to work. She is so ill." On 9th August you wrote. "The doctor told me the lady will not live to go down." Mrs. Reed stated in the Court that you told her Miss Orme was dying and there was nothing to settle, and Mrs. Schnieder said you told her something would happen. You also stated to Miss Jackson that Miss Orme would die and that you either saw or pretended to see a vision of Miss Orme on 18th September, at the hotel in Lucknow. All this goes to show you knew Miss Orme was going to die. How was it that you knew she was going to die?

The accused gave no reply.

Q.—You don't wish to give any explanation?

A.—No.

Q.—You stated in many letters that Miss Orme was very ill and on the point of death. According to the evidence in the case, except for a slight illness in May, a serious illness in July and a slighter one in August, the deceased was not seriously ill at all. Why did you tell so many people she was seriously ill. You don't wish to give any explanation?

A.—No.

NO EXPLANATION.

Q.—You wrote on 10th September, I have a feeling that she will never see her new home. She is so ill. I shall come home if any thing happens and shall enjoy life It is nice to have money. According to your own statement, in the lower court, deceased was supposed to be in excellent health on the same date. Why did you write to your father like this? Have you any explanation to give?

A.—No.

Q.—The evidence shows that the deceased was in fair health, as she wrote various letters on the 6th, 7th, and 9th September and was arranging for a law suit about that time. Can you give any explanation?

A.—I cannot explain anything without breaking a promise I have made, and I don't wish to break this promise.

Q.—Can you say anything as to why you stated that the deceased was not likely to take poison and as to why she considered it cowardly to commit suicide?

A.—I said so, because I did not wish to give anything I knew away.

Q.—What about Dr. Osburn saying the deceased's heart was not bad?

A.—He always made both of us understand that her heart was very weak. I have nothing else to add.

Q.—You stated in the lower court and also in a letter that the deceased believed in spiritualism. In your own statement you said you did believe in spiritualism.

A.—I don't believe in spiritualism, but I believe in crystal-gazing. I never had anything to do with mediums or spiritualism.

Q.—Was it correct that you told the deceased that you saw in the crystal Mrs. Rennick in the act of stabbing her?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Do you still adhere to your determination not to give any explanation on the ground of honour?

A.—I do

Q.—Would your explanation, if given, explain anything about your statement as to the deceased's illness?

A.—Not exactly, but it would have a great deal to do with it.

Q.—Did you tell anyone else anything to explain all this?

A.—No, I only gave hints about it to Dr. Osburn.

Q.—Have you anything else to say?

A.—No, only that what I stated to Miss Jackson is absolutely true.

The Court then rose for the day. The prosecution address will commence on Monday.

ACCUSED APPLIES FOR PROBATE.

In connection with the will of the late Miss Garnett Orme, it may be of interest to know that Miss Eva Mount Stephens has applied to the District Judge of Saharanpur (within whose jurisdiction Mussoorie is situated) for the grant of probate. The date of the hearing of the application was fixed for the 23rd February last and notice was issued calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to be present at the proceedings. Owing to the trial in the High Court the hearing of the probate proceedings has been adjourned till after trial.

ALTERATION IN THE CHARGE.

To-day's proceedings of the Mussoorie murder case commenced with the reading of the statement made by the accused in the High Court on Saturday. The accused being asked if the statement made was correct replied that it was and then signed it. With reference to the charge, the Chief Justice, at the suggestion of Mr. Boys, altered the charge so as to read that the accused was charged with murder or in the alternative with abetment. At the suggestion of Mr. Alston the charge was altered so as to delete the word "Lucknow" as the place of abetment from the alternative charge and read after "abetted murder which took place at Mussoorie," etc.

Mr. Boys then commenced his address to the Jury. He pointed out that in spite of the severest cross-examination, the case for the Crown had not suffered one bit. Counsel sketched the lines on which he intended to proceed, namely, first, stating the circumstances under which the accused and the deceased met, the health of deceased, the influence of accused over her, the crystal-gazing, etc, Counsel said he proposed to show how easily the murder might have been committed and carried out, and then he would show that it was neither a natural death nor an accident, nor suicide, but murder for benefit under the will with the accused's knowledge and he would ask his Lordship to bring in a verdict of guilty on the alternative charge of abetment.

The address of Mr. Boys, counsel for the prosecution, concluded before lunch, and Mr. Alston for the accused made out a strong defence and finished his arguments by half past four.

The Chief Justice's charge to the jury concluded at half past five and the jury retired for ten minutes to consider the verdict. On return the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The Chief Justice agreeing with the verdict discharged Miss Mount Stephens.

MILITARY MATTERS.

England's New Army Rifle.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The North London Rifle Club entertained a distinguished assembly of guests at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant, when Colonel Seely was president. The Army rifle was much discussed by various speakers. Lord Cheylesmore, proposing the toast of the "Imperial Forces," introduced the subject by saying that he thought the reply of a certain noble lord in Parliament as to the Army rifle was not very reassuring. The noble lord had said that we were, "on the whole," as well equipped as any other nation. That, he (the speaker) could not help saying, was not quite good enough for England. We had a small army, which should be armed and equipped better than the army of any other country in the world (applause). Also it had been admitted that the German rifle was superior to our own as regarded the trajectory. The Secretary of State for War had further said that this difference was compensated by the fact that our men were all taught to shoot low (laughter.) "I ask you, as riflemen, whether that is a sufficient compensation," said Lord Cheylesmore. Laughter answered him. They had also been told, he continued, that a new rifle was now being considered, and how long it would be before that consideration would be completed one could not say; but he was sure that all present were agreed that it was to be hoped the new rifle would be in every way superior to any other. He regretted that the Territorial Force was not up to strength. It was still 40,000 or 50,000 below strength. He was opposed to the proposal that Territorials should be granted so much for every drill attended. That was contrary to the spirit of the force, just as he believed that they would not get so good a class of members of the House of Commons now that they were to be paid. After referring to payment of members as a "wilful, wicked waste of public money," the speaker suggested that the money could have been vastly better spent on the Territorials. Major-General Cowans, responding to the toast, said that the Territorials were dwindling. We are dwindling as regards officers. It shows pathy on the part of the upper and middle classes, which sets an extraordinarily bad example in the men we want.

COLONEL SEELY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

Colonel Seely said that it was peculiarly unfortunate that the question of the Army rifle should be for the moment a matter of party politics. Party on such a matter seemed an unreal combination. One could not think in actuality of Mr. Asquith and his followers as the champions of reliability and rapidity of fire, and Lord Lansdowne and his followers as the champions of a flat trajectory. One could not conceive that every Conservative should get up solemnly and say: "I am a firm believer in a flat trajectory and the Mauser action," and every Liberal: "I am a firm believer in the Lee-Metford action and the short pull." It was all artificial and unreal, and he did not think the question would last as a party matter—he did not think it was good for the country or for efficiency (applause). It would be his duty in a few days to make a long and technical statement in the House of Commons on the relative values of the rifle. He was not going to discuss that question, then but he would only say that if the rifles of the four great military nations were placed on the table he would have difficulty in choosing the best. He would have no difficulty if the Swedish rifle were also on the table, and he believed that if he went farther afield to Mexico he would find a few men there with an even better rifle. He agreed that our Army ought to be better armed than that of any other nation and he believed also that, taking the average of years, it was so.

AVIATION PROGRESS.

"Sufficient experience has now been gained in military aviation," says Lord Haldane, to warrant advance on less tentative lines; and after careful consideration by the Committee of Imperial Defence, it has been decided to establish at once a joint Army and Navy School of Aviation at which officers of both services shall be taught to fly, before proceeding to the separate Army and Navy establishments at which they will be exercised in the more specialised requirements of their respective services. A site for the school has been selected on Salisbury Plain, and the purchase of the necessary land will be completed at the beginning of April. Building, to plans which have been already prepared, will be pressed forward rapidly, and it is hoped at a very early date to have accommodation at the school for officers and men, instructors and mechanics, as well as the necessary sheds for aeroplanes and workshops for their repair and adjustment. Provision has also been made on an extended scale for purchase of aeroplanes and other necessary equipment for the school. Officers of both services will be employed on the staff of the school, and its expenses (other than cost of land) will be shared between Army and Navy votes. The estimates further provide for continuing the experimental and other work of the Army Aircraft factory, for further buildings required for airships, for an addition of personnel to Army establishments for aeroplane work, and for a considerable number of aeroplanes as a first instalment of the equipment of the Field Army.

ARMAMENTS.

The memorandum states:—The rearmament of the Howitzer batteries of the R. F. A. with the new quick-firing howitzer is completed. A pattern of one-man range-finder for horse and field artillery has been approved, and provision is in progress. The manufacture of a new carriage for the mountain batteries has been commenced. The issue of the new ammunition with pointed bullet and of resighted rifles has been commenced, and the whole of the expeditionary force will be equipped at an early date. Increased provision has been made in the estimates for small-arm ammunition, so as to provide at once ample reserves of the new cartridge. Investigation into the question of automatic rifles is still proceeding, but no design has yet been produced which can, at present, be recommended for adoption. I do not consider it advisable to delay the introduction of an improved rifle any longer, in the hope of securing a satisfactory automatic arm. A new pattern of magazine rifle has therefore been worked out, and a number of rifles for extended test by the troops will be put in hand at a very early date. Trials of a lighter pattern of Maxim gun are in progress, and a new pattern mounting for this gun, for use with cavalry, is under consideration. The rearmament of the cavalry with the new pattern sword has been completed. As regards the Territorial Force, all horse and field batteries are now in possession of their full complement of guns and howitzers. Referring to the new buildings at Sandhurst, Lord Haldane remarks:—Though it cannot be said that an adequate supply of qualified candidates to fill the enlarged college is definitely assured, the numbers entering for recent examinations have been sufficient to provide competition for the increased numbers of vacancies available, and I hope that the new regulations for cadetships recently published will have the result of stimulating the entries to the required extent. As regards the Territorials, the figures as regards officers are disappointing, but the progress in other ranks is satisfactory, and the memorandum observes:—The decision to employ regular colonels from the half-pay list as commanders of Mounted and Infantry Brigades and of Divisional Artillery, and Regular officers from the active list as brigade majors and staff captains of Divisional Artillery, has been attended with the best results, and has contributed materially to increased efficiency in the forces. The financial position of the associations is described as good. Lord Haldane pronounces emphatically against the "bonus" proposal to bring in recruits.

AERIAL ARMY FOR FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies is shortly to be asked to vote £600,000 to provide the French army with an efficient fourth arm. This will make a total of £1,080,000 devoted to military aviation and aerostatics for the present year in France. A report is issued on the Military Budget in the Chamber, in which some account is given of the present state of aviation in the French army and of the development that is intended to be given to it in the course of the year. At present the French army has 21 airships on its list, but of these five are in a doubtful condition, four are not yet completed, and three are still undergoing their trials, so that, for the purposes of immediate mobilisation, only nine are available. In the matter of aviation there are 208 aeroplanes registered, but it is understood that only half of these could be mobilised. At present however, there would be an insufficiency of pilots, as there are scarcely more than 50 military aviators who have passed the second military test. The army, however, possesses more than 130 pilots with the first certificate, and 82 pupils. This important existing organisation, however, which would allow the mobilisation of thirteen "squadrons" of aeroplanes for use in a campaign, is of small consequence compared with the plans for the future, which foresee an army of more than a thousand aeroplanes. By the end of the year, it is hoped that 334 will be ready to serve at an instant's notice. These would form twenty-seven squadrons for field work, fifteen squadrons for reserve, and six for coast observation. To give training and practice to this new army, the number of military centres of aviation is to be enlarged to thirty, of which twelve are to be of the first class. Half of these are to be more especially used as schools of aviation, and the other half as depots. As for the airships, it is intended to construct five each year, together with a flotilla of miniature steerables. The Government has the choice of no fewer than fifteen different types, but has stipulated that their general characteristics shall be those of a steerable balloon of intermediate size—between the small cigar-shaped gas bag of Santos Dumont and the mammoth aluminium structure of Count Zeppelin. This programme will undoubtedly receive the hearty support of the French nation, for the wave of enthusiasm for military aviation that shows itself to-day is extraordinary, and comes as a revelation to those who remember the political and apparently national apathy of ten years ago. Subscriptions have been opened in every important town from Cherbourg to Nice, and from Dunkirk to Pau. Different societies and associations, bankers, brewers, and even professors of fencing have decided to give to the French army either one or several aeroplanes. Simultaneously there are numerous suggestions for raising money, such as charging admission to the military reviews to be held at Longchamp and in other large towns in France on July 14. Some of the subscriptions received will be devoted to organising a group of aeroplanes and pilots who will pay short visits to provincial towns in order to show the capabilities and possibilities of the aeroplane.

WAR OFFICE ANTIQUES.

Colonel Dalbiac, presiding at the presentation of prizes to the 2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column at headquarters, the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, on Saturday evening, said that the column, though only four years old, had done excellent work. He had to complain of the manner in which the Ordnance Department treated them in the matter of equipment. Some of the poles supplied might have belonged to Jehu's chariot and others have dated from the time of Boadicea. Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, who was the chief speaker, referred to the opinions which had been expressed a night or two previously by General French, the most distinguished soldier now on active service. The high commendation which he had expressed of the Territorial Force might well show them that they belonged to a real force and a real army, which was increasing in efficiency every day, and which if each one continued to do his best might become the best force of its kind in the whole world. They (the Transport Column) formed the most interesting part of the Territorial Forces. No one could say anything against the old Volunteers, but an army without transport was like a man without boots. It was helpless. The old Volunteer Force had no organised transport, but they had filled the gap. They had done excellent service in a short time. He had seen all the reports on the work which they had accomplished, especially with the manœuvres in Kent; and he told them quite frankly that that service had been of an excellent character. He rejoiced to hear the complaints which Colonel Dalbiac had made. Some of the suggestions he had made had already been either adopted or were in process of adoption by the War Office. They recognised the high position which the colonel held in connection with matters, and he could assure him that his proposals would be considered as coming from one who was an expert. One thing he promised them, and he made this definite pledge on behalf of the Government and the Army Council that all those poles which dated from the time of Jehu should be withdrawn, and those which were said to be contemporary with Roadices should be replaced as soon as funds permitted.

The presentation of prizes and a concert followed.

ARMY ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the appropriation account for Army services for the year ended March 31 last, shows that gross expenditure to the extent of £31,146,050 was provided for in the Estimates, and that the actual gross expenditure amounted to £30,880, 612, being less than the estimate by £265,438. The Estimated receipts in aid of grants amounted to £3,385,950, while the actual receipts were £3,331,121, or a deficit of £54,829. The net surplus was therefore £210,609. The chief surpluses on the sums estimated for gross expenditure arose on the votes for special reserve (£24,952), votes for Territorial Force (£105,068), votes for armaments and engineer stores (£117,685) and on votes for works and buildings (£104,894). On the other hand, excesses of gross expenditure over estimate occurred upon supplies and clothing (£86,036) and general stores and ordnance department establishments (£36,010). Men to the number of 184,200 were sanctioned for the Service of the year 1910-11. Of this number 182,350 represented the normal establishment, while 1,850 were required to cover temporary and occasional excesses of establishment in all arms. An interesting portion of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is that dealing with the Aircraft Factory. The Comptroller says: The value of articles manufactured and services performed, including semi-manufacture, shows a considerable increase upon 1909-10, being £24,087, as compared with £13,073 in the previous year, while the stores in stock stood at £12,092 on March 31, as compared with £4,945 at the corresponding date in 1910. The accounts submitted by Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, superintendent of the aircraft factory, show that £15,109 was spent in wages, £19,501 in materials, and £15,104 on buildings at the factory, which with other items, make the amount spent during the year £61,636. In a statement relating to the production of the factory (stock is estimated at a value of £16,352), there appears the sum of £4,145 for alterations, repairs, and maintenance of dirigibles and aeroplanes, while experiments cost £2,480, and repairs and maintenance of spherical balloons, kites, etc., £1,400.

The ordnance factories account, 1910-11, shows a net surplus of £30,800. The expenditure was less than the grant by a net sum of £49,583, while the appropriations in aid fell short of the estimate by £18,782. The net surplus has been credited to the supplies suspense account, making a credit balance of that account at March 31 of £130,800, or £30,800 in excess of the authorised maximum of £100,000. This excess has since been surrendered to the Exchequer.

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES."

The March number of "Indian Industries and Power" has just reached us and we find that with one possible exception, it well preserves its old features. Hitherto, its fine illustrations have been one of its most helpful and interesting characteristics, and while we note that in this particular number there are rather fewer than usual, we may venture to hope that it is not intended permanently to reduce them. Otherwise there is no fault to find with an excellent number. "Steel Fittings" is an article describing the steel office furniture which is rapidly being taken up in this and other tropical countries in place of the older types constructed in wood. The article fully explains the advantages which these style affords, and is illustrated by pictures of furniture of this kind which has recently been installed at the General Post Office, Bombay. Mr. Myles Brown is the author of a description of an improved main and tail rope haulage system for coal-mines, and in a longer series than usual of motoring notes the International Convention which is to come into force in India on May 1st is dealt at a some length.

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

It is officially notified that His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day will be celebrated in India on Monday, the 3rd June.

Up to date over twelve lakhs of rupees have been received in subscriptions and in interest on fixed deposits for the Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. There was fairly full attendance of members and the visitors' galleries were well filled, Lord Hardinge presided.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Bhurgi regarding the trial of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, said:—The Government have received no official information on the subject, but are making enquiries.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replying to Sir G. M. Chitnavis regarding congestion on the railways said: "As regards (a) and (c) I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the statement made in this Council by the President of the Railway Board on 8th March. As regards (b) the Government have received no information or complaints to the effect indicated.

Replying to Mr. Shafi's question regarding the colony of Berar said: "The Government of India are in possession of no evidence which would justify an order for the removal of the colony."

Mr. Clark said that he had an opportunity of discussing Clause 34 of the Life Assurance Bill with Messrs. Subba Rao and Mudholkar and had decided to withdraw it. Messrs Subba Rao and B. N. Basu congratulated the members. Clause 34 was withdrawn. The Life Assurance Companies Bill was passed.

Sir Reginald presented the Select Committee's report and reserved his remarks for a future occasion.

The following is the text of the Select Committee on the Delegation Bill:—"We the members of the Select Committee are informed by the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Bill that it is not intended to proceed further with the present measure. In these circumstances, we do not think that it is necessary for us to examine the details of the Bill or to submit any report on its provisions."

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale then moved that the Elementary Education Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Ali Imam, Muzahrul Haque, Gokhale, Syed Muhammad, B. N. Basu, Malavya, Gates, Mudholkar, Sharp, Carr, Arthur and Shafi; Sir James Meston and Sir Harcourt Butler.

In moving that his Elementary Education Bill be referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Gokhale commenced by reviewing the state of opinion on the measure and declared that the promoters of the Bill were entitled to regard its reception in the country with the utmost satisfaction for no measure in their time had received such overwhelming public support. Its supporters included the Indian National Congress, the Provincial Conferences, most of the local bodies consulted by the provincial Governments and the Senate of the Madras University, the Indian press with hardly an exception and the "Times of India" the "Indian Daily News," the "Madras Mail" and the "Madras Times," also an important deputation in England headed by Lord Courtney. Of non-official opposition there were very few popular leaders who had not advanced with the times.

As regards opinions of the local Governments, out of two hundred and thirty-four officials whose opinions were recorded, fifty-one Europeans and thirty-nine Indians were in favour of the Bill. Considering the distrust of education largely prevalent among European officers in the country, the proportion favouring the Bill was by no means unsatisfactory.

The outstanding feature of the opposition to the Bill was that every local Government in the country had expressed itself against it, the only Government that came nearest supporting the principle of the Bill being Madras. The Central Provinces came very close to supporting the principle and Bengal saw no objection in compulsory elementary education, but was against it because there was no widespread desire for it among the people.

Proceeding to details Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the British Government in clear terms had accepted the education of the masses as a duty resting on the State. The voluntary method had been buried in failure, and practically the whole of the civilised world had attempted to solve the problem by a resort to compulsion. Mr. Gokhale mentioned the Phillipines, Ceylon and Baroda as examples and referred to the compulsion introduced in Sangli State under the Bombay Government by Captain Burke, a British Officer.

OBJECTIONS TO THE MEASURE.

Dealing with objections to the Bill Mr. Gokhale continued that as regarded the objection to compulsion it was urged that there was still plenty of room for spreading education on a voluntary basis; that the school attendance was low not because there was no compulsion but because there were not enough schools.

The fact was that there were two distinct factors operating to produce a low school attendance in the country; first, a grievous inadequacy of schools, and, secondly, the apathy of the parents in many places where schools existed. And the remedy for that state of things was also twofold: first, an obligation thrown on the local bodies to provide adequate educational facilities, and, secondly, an obligation thrown on the parents compelling them to send their children to school. It was necessary to provide for both obligations and ensure their simultaneous enforcement. Another argument against compulsion was that it would expose the poor, ignorant people to the harassing exactions of a low paid agency employed for enforcing compulsion. Those that used that argument ignored the fact that under the Bill compulsion would come into force first only in advanced areas where the benefits of education were fairly appreciated and where the people would be able on the whole to take care of themselves. The experience of Ceylon, Baroda and Sangli did not justify the fear about serious hardship or discontent. And as regarded the apprehended exactions of a low paid agency Mr. Gokhale was sure the fears expressed were grossly exaggerated. Then it was objected, on educational grounds, that the compulsory extension of the present system of primary instruction was undesirable because the system was most inefficient and the instruction imparted was worse than useless,

CRITICISM AS TO COST.

With regard to the question of the cost a great deal of wild criticism had been indulged in by the opponents of the Bill. The cost would no doubt be heavy, but not so heavy that it would be beyond the power of the country to afford it. The number of boys in the country between the ages of six and ten was roughly 12 1-2 millions of which number about four millions were already at school. This left eight and a half millions to be still brought to school which at Rs. 5 per head meant four and a crores of rupees a year. If the cost was divided between the local bodies and the Government, in the proportion of one third and two-thirds that would mean three crores for the Government. If that figure was worked up to in ten years it would mean a continuous annual increase of 30 lakhs, a sum which the Government could well afford to find. If they added another crore to the expenditure of girls education and for general improvement, and if they were called upon to raise the whole of that four crores at once, an addition of about two per cent to the Customs would produce that.

As regards the objection that the scheme would result in the financial injustice and inequality in the treatment of different facilities, Mr. Gokhale considered that objection to be one of the flimsiest that had been urged against his plan. There was no suggestion that any money should be taken out of the existing expenditure incurred on education for its extension on a compulsory basis, for that provision was to be made by extra funds raised locally or received from the Government of India.

Lastly as regards the objection urged by some of his Mahomedan brethren he was perfectly willing to meet them by providing that where 25 children speaking a particular language attended a school provision should be made for teaching them in that language and where the number was less than that it should be left to the community to say whether their children should come under the compulsory clauses of the Bill or not. Mr. Gokhale could not undertake why such vehement opposition should have been offered to his modest measure. Any municipality that did not want to come under the Bill could keep out of it. Any local Government that wanted to prevent compulsion from being introduced in any area under its control could withhold its sanction to such introduction and finally the Government of India, by laying down as high a proportion as it deemed desirable of school going children as a preliminary condition to be satisfied before any local body could take up the question of compulsion at the initial stage. He could not see that a purely permissive measure hemmed in by so many safeguards could do any harm anywhere.

There were obvious disadvantages attaching to a private Bill. Why not bring forward a Government measure after the ground had been cleared by the rejection of the present Bill. What Mr. Gokhale proposed was that while the Provincial Governments in view of the opinion they had expressed should be called upon to push on elementary education as vigorously as possible on a voluntary basis out of their own revenues the Government of India through its Educational Department should assume direct charge of its extension on a compulsory basis.

THE BILL OPPOSED.

Mr. Dadabhoy, who followed Mr. Gokhale made an exhaustive speech and opposed the motion. He said there must be a comprehensive scheme outside the scope of the Bill and a small beginning could not be made with due attention to the central object. He said Clause 8 was the most objectionable feature of the Bill. He quoted the opinions of the local Governments and the Bombay Corporation in support of his contention. He further said:—"My Lord, several reasons have combined to discredit Mr. Gokhale's scheme of Elementary Education in view of the financial responsibility of the Government. If the Government has to pay the whole cost or even a large part of it there must be a general scheme of elementary education for both urban and rural areas. The general taxpayer cannot be made to pay taxes for the particular areas only. He has a right to claim equal treatment. If that is so, any extra attotment out of Government funds for the support of primary education in towns can only be made by diverting the funds that would otherwise be spent in rural areas. This is inequitable in principle. It entails a double injustice to the rural population. The funds to which they contribute are diverted from the rural areas; at their expense, education there will be started to that extent that there will be concentration instead of diffusion. Education in the towns will be supported at the sacrifice of the villages. The classes will secure greater advantages than the masses.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in opposing the motion said that he was doing so not from any want of sympathy with its object or from any want of appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's motives and able exposition of its merits, but from the conviction that it was unnecessary and unpractical. He was against the cardinal principle of the Bill which was that of compulsory education. He thought that even to the very people for whose benefit the measure was intended compulsory primary education would not prove a blessing. He quoted the opinions of the local Governments and educational officials who were against the Bill and said, that putting aside all other objections, the cost of a satisfactory scheme of compulsory education which must be free for a vast country like India was so enormous that it could not be said to be within the range of practical politics.

SIR V. D. THACKERSEY'S SUPPORT.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey in support of the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill said: "My Lord,—I beg to support the motion of my honourable friend Mr. Gokhale, and in doing so I wish to call attention to the fact that the Bill has received a remarkable volume of support from the non-official community, both Hindu and Mahomedan. The opposition to the measure has come almost entirely from the officials and the Local Governments. I am surprised that this should be the case, because the subject with which we are dealing is not one which affects the prestige or the powers of Government. It is acknowledged on all hands that the greatest danger to good government arises from the ignorance of the masses. I cannot help being reminded of a curious parallel when I think of the attitude of Government towards this Bill. Government have passed laws and adopted measures to protect the ryots against the consequences of their ignorance in their transactions with money lenders and landlords. I need only name some of the measures on this occasion. They are all well known and much discussed measures. On the Bombay side we have a notable instance in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Act, which empowers Government to release forfeited land on a limited tenure. In the Punjab we have the land Alienation Act designed to prevent land passing out of the possessions of the cultivating classes. I believe that the Courts also are authorised to go behind the letter of the contracts to which cultivators are parties in order that no undue advantage is taken of their ignorance. All these are measures necessitated by the illiteracy and consequent helplessness of the masses. But, though Government have done so much to protect the illiterate masses they are reluctant to adopt the only effective means of removing the root cause of their helplessness, namely their illiteracy.

"Is there any doubt that in so far as the provisions of this Bill are found capable of application of any particular locality there is bound to be a steady diminution of illiteracy in course of time? I should like here to guard myself against a possible misunderstanding, I do not for a moment question the anxiety of the present Government to promote measures for the rapid spread of education. No one can do so after the substantial proofs which Government have given by their liberal grants and after the striking statement of the hon. the Finance Member who told us of His Excellency, the Viceroy's heartfelt interest in education. What I respectfully urge upon this Council is this that in every other civilised country purely voluntary measures, however liberally supported by Government, have proved ineffective in bringing about real mass education, and that it is high time we made a beginning in the direction of the compulsory principle.

UNREADINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

"Of course, it is said, that the country is not ready for a Bill of this kind. My contention, on the other hand, is that you can never known whether the country is ready or not except by means of a measure of this kind. At present there is only the bare statement of the local officials aga inst the weighty testimony of I think I am right in saying, the majority, of the elected representatives of the people in this sory council. My hon friend does not ask that compuleducation should be introduced at once throughout the country. He has provided ample opportunities for the local governments to determine whether the provisions of the Bill should be applied or not to any place, and it would be impossible to apply those provisions to any place against the wishes of the local authorities. What more can the local authorities desire? Surely it cannot be seriously contented that there is not a single suitable locality in the whole of the Indian Empire, after a century of British rule, where the experiment can be tried.

"I may take this opportunity of assuring this Council that it is not through any lask of the appreciation of the excellent work of local governments, in the educational field that I make these remarks. In my own Presidency, for instance, educational questions have largely occupied the time and attention of His Excellency Sir George Clarke and I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of the Bombay Presidency when I say that His Excellency's labours for the advancement of education of all kinds, have earned for him the undying gratitude of the public. If the Bill be allowed to go before a Select Committee any further alteration and improvements that may be suggested by or on behalf of local authorities can be considered. I may say from my personal experience of the co-operative movement that, at the present moment. It is the want of education that prevents the masses from taking full advantage of the beneficent measures of Government. I do not wish to detain the Council with my remarks on the advantages of the Bill, the fate of which has perhaps been already settled by the Hon the Education Member.

"In conclusion I will only say that it will be a great disappointment to many hundreds, not to say thousands, of intelligent, educated and responsible citizens outside this Council, if this extremely cautious and moderate Bill were to be rejected by us in deference to, I admit, the strong, but not very weighty, oppositions of the local Governments."

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, in supporting the motion, observed that Indian reformers had reason to be satisfied with the reception recorded to the Bill. The vast mass of Hindu opinion had emphatically pronounced for it, and the bulk of Mahomedan opinion was in its favour. The All India Muslim League had given its unqualified support to the measure. No other measure of recent times had received such general approval from the different Indian communities while one third of the European officials consulted approved the measure. An overwhelming case was made for proceeding with the further stages of the Bill. Much of the opposition to the Bill was based on a radical misconnection of its essential features and provisions. Nobody wanted to thrust education down the unwilling throats of the wild and uncivilised aborigines or the fierce border tribes of the North West Frontier. The Bill proposed making a beginning in the advanced towns and tracts were conditions were ripe for the endeavour to establish universal education.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

On the Council resembling after lunch the Viceroy presided and discussion was resumed on Mr. Gokhale's motion to refer the Elementary Education Bill to the Select Committee.

Nawab Abdul Mazid opposed the motion because in his province unless safeguards were provided, the study of Hindi may be made compulsory to that,exclusion of Urdu and religious edncation may be made impossible for Mussalmans. He feared the socialist ideas were coming into existence in India. He concluded by saying the country was not ripe for the measure.

The Maharajah of Burdwan opposing said the time had not come when compulsion could be introduced in India on lines suggested by Mr. Gokhale. There was enough ground for voluntary education. He said that if he had not known the attitude of the Government that the Bill was to be thrown out he might have supported the motion. He however congratulated Mr. Gokhale and hoped that before long the Council would be called upon to pass the Elementary Education Bill.

The Rajah of Kurrupam supported the motion.

Mr. Shafi said that had Mr. Gokhale introduced a measure embodying a comprehensive scheme for the extension of elementary education on a voluntary basis he would have gladly supported it. A careful examination of the provisions of the Bill however made it abundantly clear that the main view had been carried out by setting up a highly inquisitorial machinery of compulsion and compulsion alone. The enactment was premature, impracticable and undesireable in the circumstances and totally existing in India. A great deal of the objects which Mr. Gokhale had in view when introducing his Bill last year had already been achieved. The reference of the Bill to a Select Committee would serve no useful purpose and in consequence he regreted he could not vote in favour of the motion.

Mr. Madge said he thought the Hon mover had not taken the surest and most practical course in order to secure his object. In fact in his humble opinion Mr. Gokhale had put the cart before the horse. What they wanted most in this country was teachers. If they got compulsory education who would teach scholars; they required schools in places where they ought to be built before such a measure as this was proceeded with.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan Tiwana opposed toe motion and said his people were against it.

HON. SIR H. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Sir Harcourt Butler said:—"I am really sorry to find myself in opposition to my Hon. friend Mr. Gokhale and those who support this motion. We are all of us working for the same object. I should rejoice as much as they to see a condition of things in which elementary vernacular education could be compulsory and free in India. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things. We are convinced of the necessity of breaking down illiteracy in India and the interest of the Government of India has not been confined to words. In 1902 they made a recuring grant of 40 lakhs a year for goieral educational purposes including elementary education. In 1905 they made a recurring grant of about 35 1-2 lakhs a year specifically for primary education. A considerable sum was distributed on the object last year in non-recurring grants and the greater part of the recurring grant of 50 lakhs a year announced by the command of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi has been allotted to elementary education. All Local Governments have of late years been devoting the funds at their disposal to it. We all recognise the splendid services which Mr. Gokhale has rendered to the cause that we have at heart. He has awakened enthusiasm for elementary education in classes which have hitherto been indifferent to its diffusion. I can only regret that he is unable to give as much credit to the officials who disagree with him as they give to him. I now turn to the Bill. The Bill is in itself a modest and unassuming measure. It is full of safeguards. So full of safeguards that it seems to many likely to remain a dead letter. That may be. We cannot assume that it will be. If we pass this measure we must mean it to be a real effective measure, not a sham. If we accept the principle of the Bill as practical we must be prepared to put it into force and to finance it whether we pay two-thirds of the cost or some other proportion as practical legislators and I ask the Council:—Is not the position thus either we must mean business and see the thing through or we must drop the Bill as practical legislators? The first thing we must ask ourselves is,

WHAT IS THE DEMAND FOR THE BILL?

I pointed out last year that no local body had asked for the powers which are to be conferred by the Bill. On the contrary, for the last twenty years or so local Governments have had to press municipal bodies for their neglect of primary education. The only local body that had considered the matter, the advanced and enlightened Corporation of Bombay, had definitely decided against the principle of compulsion. My friend claims that he has converted a large number of local bodies to his views. I will deal with that later. The point that I want to make now is that the genesis of the Bill was not a spontaneous demand by the people affected by it, but a vague desire for progress based on a statistical comparison of India with other countries.

In England compulsory provision of schools preceded the introduction of compulsory attendance by six or ten years and free education by twenty-one years. If we are to follow the example of that land we should first pass a measure making compulsory the provision of schools throughout the country. We know we cannot do that because we cannot pay for them.

THE WANT OF TEACHERS.

There is another difficulty in following the example of England. In England primary schools are mainly staffed by women. There are some 111,000 women in England to some 35,000 male teachers in elementary schools. In Great Britain also public opinion was in favour of compulsion. In Japan the people are keenly interested in education. 63 per cent of the expenditure comes from local taxation and the compulsory principle is not in required on enforced. In Japan too education is so generally advanced and respected that the elemestary teacher draws a salary of over Rs. 50 per mensem on an average as compared with about Rs. 8 or 9 here. As regards Baroda the population of Baroda he said, is drawn from the same classes at that of the adjoining British territories and every day that passes sees the subjects of the Gaekwar outdistancing more and more British subjects in the surrounding districts. "Are you content" he asked to lag behind Baroda?" We are most emphatically not content to lag behind Baroda. We have had a census taken lately and that census discloses some remarkable figures. The percentage of literacy amongst males in Baroda after five years' compulsory and free edueation is 17-5. In the adjacent British district of Broach where education is neither free nor compulsory the percentage is 27·4. In Surat, another adjacent British district, it is 24·7. The percentage of literary among females in Baroda is 2, in Broach it is 2·6 and in Surat it is 3.5. Where is the lagging behind Baroda? Let me remind the Council that the fines for non-attendance in Baroda amount to over Rs. 60,000 a year, a significant figure indicating considerable measure of popular hostility.

LOCAL OPINION.

As regards the opinions which have been received and circulated to members of this Council all the Local Governments are in favour of the extension of elementary education but they are singularly unanimous and emphatic in their disapproval of this Bill. They assert that there is no general demand for compulsion, that the cost of compulsion would be prohibitive and most unfair in incidence, that there is no machinery to enforce compulsion.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu said the time had come in India when a change in its education was desirable. That charge had been admitted by Sir Harcourt Butler. Then the only difference now was not as to the necessity but as to the methods. The goal was the same. It was the way by which the goal was to be attained. Sir Harcourt Butler would leave everything to voluntary efforts. He readily acknowledged the great strides taken on the onward path to education by the people and paid a tribute to the strenuous efforts the Government has made in that direction, but those who supported Mr. Gokhale's Bill thought more ought to be done than and that the pace had not been fast enough. The time was ripe for consideration as to whether the methods which had been followed in other countries with success should be adopted with equal success in India.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when further discussion on Mr. Gokhales motion will be resumed.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

There are two important Bills before the Secretary of State and approval is expected before the end of this session. First and foremost is the Indian Companies Bill, a comprehensive measure modelled on the English Companies Act, and next is the Wakf which the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah brought forward last year. Evidently the Government has accepted the principle of Mr Jinnah's Bill and recommended it for acceptance by the Secretary of State. The Bill will probably require recasting in details. These two Bills will be introduced as soon as the Secretary of State's approval is received.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Dasa Khundla Extension Line Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 18.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Mr. C. E. Hill, I. C. S., the Agent in Kathiawar left Bhavnagar in the morning for Dasa, the terminus station of the Dasa-Kundla extension. Here Sir George Clarke declared the new line open and gave the signal for the first train to start.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharaja in the course of his speech at the opening of the Dasa-Kundla extension of the railway, said:—"The main line of the Bhavnagar State Railway, which was built during the rule of my dear father, is a hundred and twenty miles in length. To this I have added the branch from Sihor to Palitana, seventeen miles; and the Dasa-Kundla extension, thirty-six miles; whilst two new projects have been recently commenced, with the sanction of Government, the Botad-Jasdan connectio of thirty-four miles, and the Kundla-Mahuva link, thirty-six miles. When these three schemes are completed, I shall have added one hundred and twenty-two miles to the state Railway system, at a cost of forty-three lakhs of rupees, which with the outlay on the Main Line will bring the total railway investment of the State to one crore and twenty-eight lakhs, for an aggregate length of two hundred and forty-two miles of line. But these works do not exhaust the possibilities before us. I have in view a scheme for the construction of a steam tramway to connect all the important district towns of my State which are not served by the existing system, and this will mean the laying down of approximately another ninety miles of line. With this brief summary of the railway policy of my State, and the means which have been adopted to carry it into effect, may I invite your attention for a moment to the Dasa-Kundla Line, which has brought us here to-day? This line is a little more than thirty-five miles long and is expected to cost about thirteen lakhs of rupees. It opens up a large area of cotton and wheat-producing country, and passes through the important Baroda town of Damnagar. Mr. Hadow estimates that the railway will yield a return of three and a half per cent from the commencement, and is hopeful that in a few years it will return a handsome profit on the capital outlay. But now that the extension to Mahuva has been decided upon, the financial prospects of the line are greatly improved, and there is every reason to believe that the return on which the original scheme was based will be considerably exceeded as soon as the railj head reaches Mahuva. The original idea was to begin working the line when the whole was complete, but with a view to facilitating the movement of grain and fodder, which has become necessary on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, the section between Dasa and Lilia was opened for traffic as soon as it was ready, in October last, and has already proved of material assistance in mitigating distress. And now, am to you for having journeyed all this way to perform this ceremony? I trust that you may find some compensation in the beneficial character of the work which you will inaugurate. In the full confidence that the new line will quicken the development of Damnagar and Kundla, and increase the productivity of the country which it traverses, I ask you to declare the Dhasa-Kundla Railway open by starting the first train to Kundla, which is waiting outside."

DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.

The steamer "Dalhousie" sailed yesterday evening with His Excellency and Staff on board. The bunder was most beautifully illuminated and fireworks were displayed. A special train conveying the Agent to His Excellency in Kathiawar, the Maharaja and others left Bhavnagar at 10-30 p.m. last night when the station itself and the compound were gaily illuminated with lights of all descriptions. The Managers, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hilliard, deserve great credit for the excellent management carried out in regard to the special trains and the patrolling of the line.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

Before the Full Bench the Hon. Mr. Napier continuing his argument to-day said that confessions were only a species of admissions. Both appeared in the same chapter of the Evidence Act and Section 34 which appeared after confessions dealt with admissions. The prohibition was only against their use as confessions. There was no prohibition against their use as admissions, which they were. A confession, was an admission of guilt made by a person who was under trial. This was apparently the view taken by the Bombay High Court in 9 Bombay. In 11 Bombay High Court Report 196 it was assumed by both Counsel and Judge that such statements were admissible though they were confessions. The Sections were taken bodily from the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861.

Justice Wallis.—We must put the same construction as was put upon these Sections under that Act.

Justice Sundara Iyer:—The Evidence Act was not merely a consolidating Act. It is a code.

The Hon'ble Mr. Napier submitted that under the Code of 1861 a confession of a co-accused was not admissible. Section 30 was a provision for the first time enacted in 1872. In a recent case in 38 Calcutta 559 the Calcutta High Court insisted upon the production of the first statement of the approver.

Justice Sundara Iyer:—Presumably for the defence to contradict.

Mr. Napier next passed on to the arguments based on Section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships intimated that they agreed with the Judges of the Special Bench and therefore he need not address on that matter.

Mr. Napier next argued the question whether the Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer was legally competent to investigate the facts within the meaning of the Section 167 of the Evidence Act. His first submission was that term "investigate" need not be taken in the same sense as in the Criminal Procedure Code. It meant only that the person must be one who could lawfully inquire into the fact. That fact in the case was conspiracy.

Justice Abdul Rahim:—You do not mean to say that a master is legally competent to investigate into a breach of trust by the servant.

Mr. Napier submitted that that must be authorised by law to inquire into the matter generally though he was not investigating the particular point.

Justice Abdul Rahim:—So it comes to what his powers are under the law.

Mr. Napier referred to Section 551 C. P. C. and submitted that that Section gave Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer power to investigate. He referred to the Police Act, Sections 1 and 5, in support of his construction of the Section. The Inspector got his authority to investigate throughout the general police district as soon he was appointed Police Inspector. The Presidency was the Police District.

A LASCAR CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, to-day convicted one Syed Fazal Sha, a donkey man of the steamer "Caledonia" of striking J. E. Lister, Engineer of the same vessel with an iron hammer on board the vessel and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

Trustees' Budget for Ensuing Year.

The note by the Chairman (Mr. J. G. Orr., C.S.I., I. C. S.,) of the Bombay Improvement Trust attached to the budget for the years 1912-13 says:—

The interest and sinking fund charges necessarily go on increasing from year to year with the Trust's borrowings. The annual municipal contribution suffices to clear off from 42 to 47 per cent. of these charges and the remainder has to be met from the Trust's own nett revenue.

In the ordinary course of estate development the interest and sinking fund charges must necessarily increase much faster the revenue, until development is nearing completion. The municipal contribution now shows no great increase from year to year. Consequently the annual shortage, which the Trust have to meet from the nett revenue of their estates, has increased from 9.3 lakhs in 1909-10 to 11·6 lakhs in 1912-13. In 1908-09 the nett revenue fell short of the amount required to meet the shortage by 1·3 lakhs which was made good from the reserve fund the balance of which (17·76 lakhs) was then distributed between the Municipality and Government. Since then the Trust's nett revenue has been more than equal to the demand put upon it. The gross receipts have risen 77 per cent. from 11·1 to 19·6 lacks, while gross expenditure has risen only slightly from 3·9 to 4·1 lakhs. The nett revenue has thus within five years been increased by no less than 120 per cent. from 7·2 to 15·5 lakhs.

The municipal contributions shown against item 2 in the above table have to be discounted by the payments made to the Municipality under section 79 viz 16·8 lakhs in 1909-10, 0·5 lakhs in 1910-11 and 1·6 lakhs in 1911-12. The Municipality's nett contribution to the Trust up to date thus comes to 41.4 lakhs, as shown in thefollowing table:—

Years.	Municipal Contribution.	Refund S. 79.	Nett Municipal Contribution.
1909-10	4142	1676	2466
1910-11	988	52	836
1911-12	1006	160	846
	6036	1888	4148

The average for the first ten years was only 2·466 lakhs per annum, but since then the average has been about 8 1-2 lakhs. The Trust Act is however being amended so as to empower the Trust to utilize any profits they may make towards their own purposes instead of paying them over to the Municipality and Government, and consequently the anticipated profits of 4.2 lakhs in 1911-12 and 3.9 lakhs in 1912-13, total 8·1 lakhs will go towards reducing the Trust's capital borrowings.

INCREASED REVENUE.

A comparison of the original budget 1911-12, with the revised budget for that year shows the following:—Receipts original, Rs. 26,64,000; Rs. 29,50,000 nett increase Rs. 2,86,000, i.e., 11 per cent. This satisfactory increase is partly due to the Trust's windfall of 50 lakhs received from the Government of India on the 1st of April 1911, which saved them from the necessity of raising the loan of 56 lakhs provided for in the original budget, and at the same time gave them a large increase on the anticipated earnings from interest. The increase under interest amounts to Rs. 79,000. There is also a considerable increase of Rs. 41,000 against the Municipal contribution under Section 73 of the Act.

Land Revenue.—Under this head there is an increase of no less than Rs.1,64,000. This satisfactory increase is due to the Land Manager's continued success in gradually improving rents from temporary leasings and the continuance of the policy of keeping acquired houses standing as long as possible after acquisition. The effect of this is particularly noticeable in the Nowroji Hill Estate where, thanks to settlements out of court, acquisition proceeded faster than was expected, so that the increase in the year's rents is no less than 60.

Chawls.—The gradual increase of the Board's chals rents sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution of the 30th March 1911 was responsible for the increase of Rs. 16,000 under this head.

Municipal Taxes.—Under this head there is a large increase of 29 due to an underestimate in the original budget of amounts that would be recovered from the Trust's tenants on account of payments made on their behalf to the Municipality pending decision of the test case referred to last year's budget note.

Comparative figures of expenditure for the same year are: Original, Rs. 25,91,000; Revised 25,26,000; Nett decrease 65,000, i. e., 2 1-2 per cent. This decrease is the nett result of an increase of 66,000 in municipal taxes due partly to unexpected expansion of revenue and partly to an underestimate in the original Budget, and a saving of Rs. 1,31,000 under the head of interest on loans consequent on the 50 lakhs grant.

The nett result of the increase of Rs. 2,86,000 in receipts and the saving of Rs. 65,000 in expenditure is that the anticipated surplus of Rs. 72,000 in the original budget, becomes a surplus of 424 in the revised Budget, and this surplus will go to swell the opening balance of the capital the our account in 1912-13.

THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

A comparison of the original budget of 1912-13 with the revised budget 1911-12, shows the following—Receipts original, 1912-13 Rs. 28,80,000; Revised 1911-12, Rs. 21,50,000 net decrease Rs. 70,000, i. e., 2 1-2 per cent.

Municipal Contribution.—The anticipated excision of Section 73 from the Act next year results in reduction of the Municipal contribution by Rs. 1,40,000 this will be only partially compensated by the anticipated increase of contribution under Section 72 leaving a nett decrease of Rs. 81,000.

Interest.—The biggest decrease, viz., Rs. 94,000 under interest is due to our having to raise a loan of only 25 lakhs in July, instead of having a grant of 50 lakhs in April.

Chawls.—There is an increase of Rs. 20,000 under this head in consequence of the construction of new chawls at Imamwada, and the continuance of the policy of gradual increase of chawl rents in the few cases, in which the maximum has not yet been reached.

Municipal Texts.—The decrease of Rs. 11,000 under this head is merely a return to normal after the abnormal recoveries of current year already referred to.

Other Land Revenue.—Here there is an increase of Rs. 1,08,000 due to the steady expansion of permanent leasings add in most estates of temporary leasings, discounted in a few estates by decreases due to demolition.

A similar comparison in expenditure shows:—Original, 1912-13 Rs. 24,94,000; Revised, 1911-12 Rs. 25,26,000; Nett decrease 32 i e 1 per cent.

Municipal Taxes.—An increase of 21 is expected in consequence of the expansion in the value of Trust's Estates as acquisition proceeds.

Interest and Sinking Fund.—The proposed loan of 25 lakhs involves an increase of 59 under this head.

Kennedy Sea Face.—There is a saving of 11 owing to the transfer of the Kennedy Sea Face to Government.

Interest, Section 68.—Under the Amended Act it is proposed to exempt Schedule lands from the payment of the 3 per cent. interest. This result in a saving of Rs. 98,000.

The Nett Result of a Surplus of Rs. 3,80,000. The netresult of the decrease in receipts and the smaller decrease in expenditure will be that the surplus in 1912-13 will be Rs. 3,86,000 as against the Rs. 4,24,000 of 1911-12.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

A comparison on capital of the Revised Budget 1911-12, with the original Budget of the same year gives the following:—Opening Balance, revised, Rs. 33,36,000. original. 26,73,000 nett increase 5,63,000 i.e., 25 per cent.

This large increase was due on the one hand to an overstimate of some 2 1-2 lakhs under the head of acquisition and 1 1-2 lakhs under works in the revised Budget of 1910-11: and on the other hand to an underestimate of sale, proceeds by about 2 3-4 lakhs consequent on an unexpected sale of a large area in Scheme XXX (Souter Street Extension Westwards) to the B. B. and C. I. Railway for 1 1-3 lakhs and a book entry of 1 1-2 lakhs made at the end of the year on account of cost of the site in Princess Street police accommodation scheme.

The figures for other receipts are:—revised, Rs. 55,61,000 original, Rs. 56,79,000 nett decrease 118, i.e., 2 per cent.

This decrease is due to the fact that the 50 lakhs grant and the unexpectedly large surplus in the General Account at the end of 1910-11 rendered it unnecessary to raise the proposed loan of 56 lakhs.

On Expenditure to compareson is revised Rs. 47,35,000 original, Rs. 55,97,000 nett decrease 862 i.e., 16 per cent.

Acquisition.—The greater part of decrease, viz. Rs. 4,75,000 falls as usual under this head. The original estimates always err on the safe side. Acquisition has been delayed in the North of the Island on account of difficultiies in the disposal of village site cares, while in Scheme 31 (Parel Street Scheme) acquisition has been considerably cut down by the Board's decision to withdraw from the proposed acquisition of large areas along the west of the main road, and taking up only strips actually required for the absorption of the road itself.

Cost of Management.—There is a saving of Rs. 58,000 under this head mainly on account of our having escaped the expenses of a loan.

Police Accommodation Schemes.—For yet another year Government have deferred requiring us to execute the Police Accommodation Schemes in Gamdevi, Chunam Kiln Road and Falkland Road for which over 2 lakhs had been provided in the Original Budget.

Other Works.—Expenditure on the Dadar-Matunga Scheme is likely to be about half a lakh less than anticipated owing to late arrival of the engines used in filling work and to delay due to the light railway lines sinking in the rains. There was considerable saving on the Chunnam Kiln Road, though it is practically complete; and in Scheme 31 (Parel Road) there is a large saving, due to the actual of the road having been deferred for the present.

Comparison of the original Budget for 1912-13 with the revised Budget for 1911-12 shows on Expenditure; Original, 1912-13 Rs. 42,46,000; Revised, 1911-12 Rs. 47,35,000; Nett decrease Rs. 4,89,000 i.e., 10 per cent.

We will consider the necessary expenditure first, in order to deduce the amount of the loan by which our available resources must be supplemented in order to meet it.

The chief works of the year will be the filling-in in Schemes V and VI (Dadar-Matunga and Sion-Matunga), the construction of 60 road at the foot of the hill in the Nowroji Hill Scheme, the construction of a pipe sewer in the Suparibag Road, and the widening of this road to 60 and filling-in in East Agripada.

1-2 lakhs is provided for Police Accommodation Schemes which Government will probably require us to finance during the year, though they may undertake the actual work themselves.

The figures under main heads of expenditure in different years are as compared below:—

Head.	1911-12 Original Budget	1911-12 Revised Budget	1912-13 Original Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Management ...	209	151	187
Establishment ...	296	276	285
Acquisition ...	4,256	3,780	3,314
Works ...	669	268	461
Payments under Section 79 ...	1,673	160	...
Total Rs. ...	5,597	4,735	4,247

Cost of Management.—The increase is mainly due to 28 for expenses of loan, there having been no loan in the current year.

Land Acquisition.—The preliminary surveys and enquiries in connection with the new schemes (Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme and East Agripada) will take a long time so to save unnecessary expense, there will be only Special Collector for the first 4 months of the year, and it is therefore thought safe to make the grant for Acquisition rather lower than usual.

LARGE OPENING BALANCE.

Regarding opening Balance. the comparison is original, 1912-13 Rs. 41,62,000; revised 1911-12 Rs. 33,36,000, nett increase Rs. 8,26,000 i.e., 25 per cent.

The opening balance of 1912-13 will be much larger than is ordinarily required. This again is due to the 50 lakhs grant. It will be quite safe to reduce this balance by the end of the year to about 28 lakhs. We shall therefore have towards the proposed expenditure of 42 1-2 lakhs some 13 lakhs to spare out of the opening balance, the remaining 29 1-2 must be provided from sale-proceeds, profits in the general account and the loan.

Regarding other receipts. The figures are:—Original, 1912-13 Rs. 29,28,000; revised, 1911-12 Rs. 55,61,000, nett decrease Rs. 26,33,000, i.e., 47 per cent.

Out of the 29 1-2 lakhs mentioned above nearly 5 lakhs are provided by sale proceeds and profits appropriated from the general account, and the remainder can be provided for by a loan of 25 lakhs for which provision is accordingly made on the assumption that it will be obtained at a discount not exceeding 2 1-2 per cent.

AMENDMENTS.

This note it is added which was submitted by the chairman to the Board with his draft budget must be read subject to the amendments made by the Board in the draft budget viz.:—(i) Increase of 3 lakhs in provision for acquisition from Rs. 3,314,000 to Rs. 36,14,000.

(ii) The following changes in money transactions between Government, the Municipality and the Trust based on the assumption that the Act will not be amended in 1912-13.

	According to Chairman's draft.	As amended by Board.
General Account.		
(a) Payment to Government under Section 68—Interest ...	Nil	68
(b) Payment to Municipality under Section 68	Nil	36
(c) Receipts from Municipality under Section 73	Nil	141
Capital Account.		
(a) Payment to Municipality under Section 79	Nil	324
(b) Appointment from General Account	336	424

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

There will be a public meeting in the Town Hall this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), which the Sheriff has convened on the requisition of leading citizens of all the communities in Bombay, and over which H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

The object of the meeting is to create genuine sympathy towards the famine stricken cattle and human beings in the affected areas of Gujrat, Kathiawar and Cutch and to enlist greater support to the funds of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee.

Ladies will be especially welcome and that special accommodation will be reserved for them.

Among the speakers the following are announced:—The Bishop of Bombay, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Col. Blowers, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bark, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham.

The *Commerce* states that it has the best authority for saying that asbestos of a very superior quality has been discovered in a large tract of land in Chota Nagpur which has been recently exploited. It is estimated that the deposits extend to at least six miles. The initial discovery was made eight miles from Chakradharpur. This is stated to be the first asbestos discovered in India.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was observed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, on Sunday when there was a solemn high mass the interior of the edifice being draped in green. The banner of St. Patrick was raised over the high altar and the members of the League of the Cross and a very large congregation attended all the three morning masses. The Annual concert in honor of the Day takes place on Wednesday.

LODGE "GIBBS" of the Scottish constitution of Freemasonry which was opened at Bangalore under the provisional warrant of the Grand Lodge last year to commemorate the masonic activities of Wor. Bro. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager, Tata Hydro Electric Scheme in Bangalore, is to be consecrated on 5th April under the presidency of Most Wor. Bro. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

"CONDER" LAWN TENNIS.

The third round was commenced last evening one game only being played as the "Western India" champions have scratched, giving the Sholapur couple into the semi-finals. Messrs Dastur and Grandy from the Grant Medical College had on easy win over Aliakbar and Wahab, winning both sets 6—4—6-2, Dastur for the winners played a very fine game, his smashing being particularly good.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver... Bye — A & W 3-6, 6-1, 6-2
Ali Akbar & Wahab... „
Dastur & Grandy ... „ — D & G 6-4, 6-4
Gunther & Greene... „
Modi & Albless ..... „ — M & A 6-3, 8-6
Karvi & Javeri ..... „
Khambatta & Gimi... — K. & G. 6-4, 6-2
Sabnis & Desai ..... „
Mehta & Modi..... — C. & S. 6-4, 6-3
Chandaverker & Shiveswarkar ..... „
Macdonald & Doctor — H. & B. 6-2, 6-3
Harwood & Briscoe.. „
Flynn & Strelly ..... — W. & B. 6-1, 6-1
Wagle & Bhudikumker „
Wadia & Pocha .....Bye — P & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-1
Pearcey & Gunjikar... „
Shaw & Nadkarni ... „ — C & K 7-5, 7-5
Chawan & Karanja... „
Raisins & Mathalone. „ — F & C 6-0, 6-0
Fyzee & Chimmulgund „

Two games to be played daily and will commence at 5-30 p.m. punctually. Player arriving late will be scratched.

Competitors are requested to call at the Y. M. C. A. Courts to satisfy themselves as to dates of playing.

The following game will be played to-day:—Modi and Albless vs Khambatta and Gimi.
Wagle and Bhudkumker vs Pearcey and Gungiker

BOMBAY RACES.

The following are the handicaps for the Bombay 13th Extra Meeting on Thursday next:—

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—The Loaf, 10st 2lbs; Goldseeker, 8st 12lbs; Aqueduct, 8st 10lbs; Metal Boy, 8st 7lbs; Lord Merv, 8st 4lbs; Sundays Well, 8st 2lbs; Pincher, 8st 1lb; Parkhill, 7st 12lbs; Lady Erma, 7st 12lbs; Wildfell, 7st 10lbs, Galileo, 7st 8lbs; Solution, 7st 6lbs; Beckmesser 7st 5lbs; Chivalry, 7st 2lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Refresher, 11st 12lbs; Leo Grand, 10st 12lbs; Borgia, 9st 5lbs; Regalia 9st; Pantry Girl, 8st 8lbs; Cheeky, 8st 7lbs; Kicra, 8st 6lbs; Mauveron, 8st 3lbs; Evening Herald, 7st 11lbs; Mandaville, 7st 4lbs; Encourage, 7st.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Abdul Malik, 10st 8lbs; Majesty, 10st 4lbs; Zoolpholnar, 10st 3lbs; Young Majub, 9st 10lbs; Ashroff, 9st 6lbs; Cheeban, 8st 12lbs; Brazee, 8st 6lbs; Mudkoor, 8st 6lbs; Fado, 8st 6lbs; Prime Minister, 8st 5lbs; Young Thara, 8st 2lbs; Pendil, 8st 1lb; Lama, 8st 1lb; Zuffer Beg, 8st 1lb; St Anthony, 7st 11lbs; Majeed, (late order) 7st 11lbs; Minerva, 7st 9lbs; Baldwin, 7st 10lbs; Grey Falcon, 7st 9lbs; Sir Edward, 7

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Historic Ceremony at Ming Tombs.

Lim Boon-Keng, writing from Nanking, on Feb. 15, gives an account of a ceremony performed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, after his election. He says: To-day a most interesting and historic event, crowning the struggles of the revolution, took place at the Ming Tomb, situated not far from the north-east wall of the city of Nanking. The President of the Chinese Republic repaired thither to offer sacrifices in the national fashion to the founder of the Ming dynasty and to declare to the spirits of the departed ancestors of the Chinese nation the establishment of a free republic and the annihilation of the power and prestige of the national enemy.

The morning was could and misty, but the vicinity of the President's residence was early astir with the movements of troops and crowds of people from all quarters. The Residency was decorated with flags of all nations in the midst of which were the rainbow-coloured flags of the Republic. Troops from every province were represented. They lined the route and massed in great strenght in front of the tombs. The Presidential party, consisting of his bodyguard and the Minister of War and his staff, rode out amidst the strains of national music by the army band. The cavalcade passed through historic scenes—the old Tartar city, the ancient Ming Palace whose grim walls reverberated to the sounds of the martial music, and the shouts of the people.

The monoliths that have stood silent sentinels for so many centuries seemed to acquire a new significance. As the troops, and the President's party, marched past these monuments and the figures of ancient warriors, one felt what feelings of joy, enthusiasm, and triumph must have filled the assembled people. As the Presidential party approached the Tombs the orders of the officers were passed from company to company in succession and the wave of the sounds produced by the movements of the troops in coming to a general salute had a most impressive effect. From the hillside the wavelike rise and fall of the long line of bayonets, the rows of soldiers in all colours, the numerous flags and banners, the gathering with glad faces, all formed a group worthy of the occasion and indeed enough to wake up the great warrior founder of the Mings.

The elements themselves seemed to have caught up the spirit of the great concourse. The heavy clouds passed away—and the sun shone brightly upon the President as he rode up to the great portals of the historic tombs. True to the profession he had made to the nation he also exemplified, by proceeding to perform a national ceremony of the utmost historic importance, the great virtues of our sage emperors of whom Confucius taught and of whose wisdom our national poets and historians have lavished their praises in successive ages. Almost pale with motion the President looked as if the historic associations overwhelmed him. Silent, serious and statesmanlike, as befitting the occasion, he dismounted after entering the great courtyard and proceeded, amidst music the plaudits of the people and the detonations of fireworks, to mount the steps to the first pavilion in the mausoleum. Passing through the building the party moved to the second pavilion where a short rest was taken; then the steps on the other side were descended and the long paved path to the tomb was traversed; the tunnel under the main wall on which the chief buildings of the mausoleum stood was passed, and the top, where stand the sacrificial altars was reached by a slope up the side.

TO THE DEPARTED KINGS.

From the verandah, which was lined with troops, the whole city with its awe-inspiring walls, the Purple hill, the water courses, and the distant mountains could be surveyed at a glance. Entering the archway, the party came to the new roofless central court. At the far end, facing the entrance, was suspended a lifesize, ancient but splendid water-colour painting of the Emperor hu Hungwu, the founder of the great Ming dynasty. Immediately in front stood a large Imperial tablet bearing letters in gold; "The throne of his Imperial Majesty, great founder of the Ming Dynasty." On the table were spread the historic articles sanctioned by ancient ceremonial for offering sacrifices to the departed Kings. Two large red candles were burning brilliantly and an incense burner in the centre sent forth wreathes of aromatic smoke.

The President, surrounded by his staff, and many friends, Chinese and foreign, faced the tablet. The Master of Ceremonies announced that the President of the Chinese Republic had come to present his respects to the great founder of the Chinese dynasty destroyed.

The President and all present uncovered, and made three profound bows before the tablet. Then a secretary read the President's announcement to the spirit of the great Chinese hero. This over, the President turned about and made a spirited address to the assembly. He was speechless with emotion for a minute. Then he briefly declared how, after 260 years, the nation had again recovered her freedom, and now that the curse of Manchu-domination was removed, the free peoples of a united republic could pursue unhampered their rightful aspirations. He prophesied that a united and free China must enjoy glory and prosperity.

Three cheers for the President were called for and the appeal was responded to vigorously. The cheering was taken up successively by the crowds below and then carried miles away by the thousands of troops, to mingle with the booming of distant guns. Then quietly the party returned and, after a short rest, left the tombs in the reverse order.

Altogether the ceremony was well conceived and successfully carried out. From a historic and national point of view, it is worth more than ten victories and puts the coping stone to the great work to which Sun Yat-sen devoted the best part of his life and for the completion of which the whole Chinese people of 400,000,000 have patiently prayed secretly laboured and finally accomplished. The event will stir up the noblest sentiments of the nation and will prove that we Chinese are as proud of our past traditions as ever, albeit we are anxious to learn everything that is new. Were it possible, the spirits of our ancestors would have risen to greet us to-day. By one act of simple homage to a great national hero, whose house was cruelly destroyed by the Manchu usurpers, the President of the Chinese Republic as the representstive of a free people, has vindicated our national prestige and planted anew the spirit of a great nation, sustained by the glory and heroism of a great past. Thus all at once the glorious traditions of our race become inspiring sentiments, and by the adoption of a ceremony as old as the antiquity of our nation the new Republic will be no infant among the nations of to-day, but will take her place in due time, as the restoration in pristine vigour and excellence of one of the oldest civilizations of mankind.

RECEPTION AT THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE.

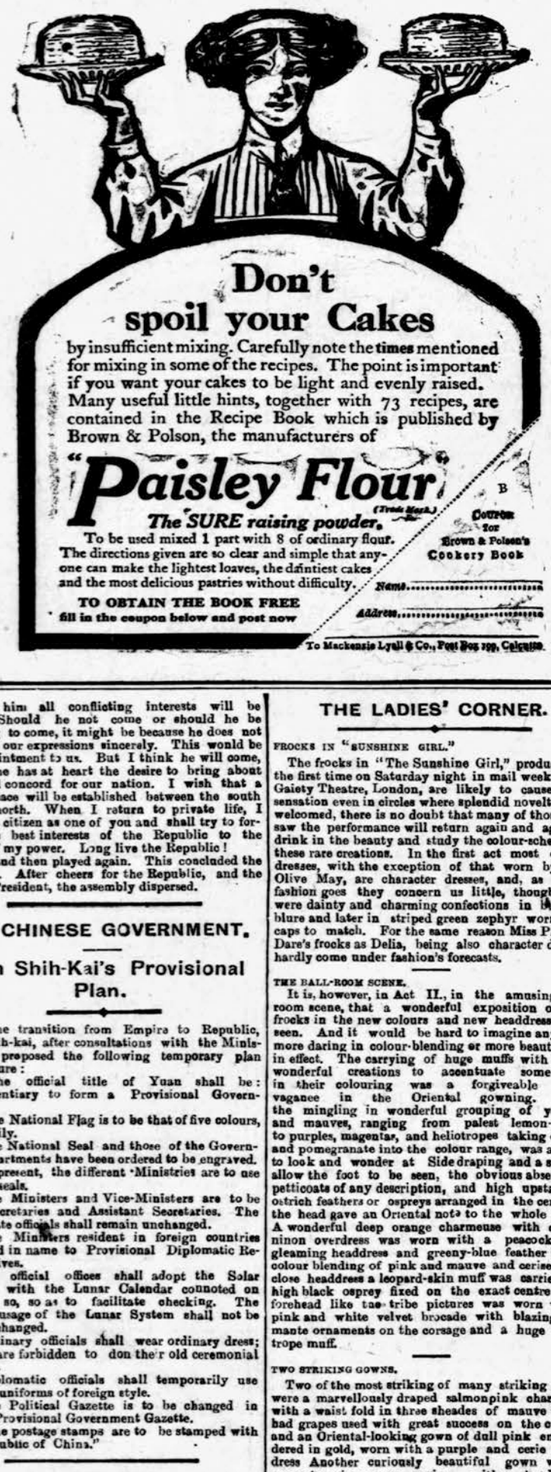
Soon after the return of the party to the residence of the President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen held a reception of members of the Government, and representatives of the army, navy and people.

On entering, the President was received by the whole assembly rising, while artillery salutes were fired. National airs were played by the band. Then at the instance of General Hsu governor of Nanking the assembly rose to bow to the President, who returned the salute, and delivered the following speech:—

"This is the day of joy for all. It is the greatest day in our history. After so many hundred years of struggles against misrule we are now free to consolidate our nationality by the union of all the peoples into one great republic—This is a welding of the north and south. The abdication of the Ching Emperor means a complete recovery of liberty. Now we can begin the work of national construction and consolidation. The enthusiasm of the south spread rapidly everywhere; a small section in the north resisted, but in the end, completely yielded to the will of the nation.

Conformably with my oath, I have resigned, and the National Assembly has elected Mr. Yuan Shih-kai as the new president, on my recommendation. As Nanking is to be the capital, we have invited Mr. Yuan to come south and assume his duties. His coming is the embodiment of the union of the North and the south. Although at first the north demanded a dissolution of the Provisional Government and the formation of the new Government at Peking, we have firmly pointed out the importance of maintaining the Provisional Government at Nanking. Mr. Yuan has given his adhesion to our cause, and is at one with us regarding our aspirations—the development of our resources and the consolidation of our interests. Mr. Yuan was our opponent yesterday, but to-day he is our friend. When he comes, he will receive the welcome of a united people. His visit will be a family re-union. On behalf of the provisional government, I extend to him a unanimous welcome and voice the feelings of the Provisional Government and Assembly. Through him all conflicting interests will be united. Should he not come or should he be unwilling to come, it might be because he does not rely upon our expressions sincerely. This would be a disappointment to us. But I think he will come, because he has at heart the desire to bring about peace and concord for our nation. I wish that a lasting peace will be established between the south and the north. When I return to private life, I shall be a citizen as one of you and shall try to forward the best interests of the Republic to the utmost of my power. Long live the Republic!

The Band then played again. This concluded the ceremony. After cheers for the Republic, and the retiring President, the assembly dispersed.


Don't
spoil your Cakes
by insufficient mixing. Carefully note the times mentioned for mixing in some of the recipes. The point is important if you want your cakes to be light and evenly raised. Many useful little hints, together with 73 recipes, are contained in the Recipe Book which is published by Brown & Polson, the manufacturers of
"Paisley Flour"
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THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Yuan Shih-Kai's Provisional Plan.

For the transition from Empire to Republic, Yuan Shih-kai, after consultations with the Ministries, has proposed the following temporary plan of procedure:

(1) The official title of Yuan shall be: Plenipotentiary to form a Provisional Government.

(2) The National Flag is to be that of five colours, temporarily.

(3) The National Seal and those of the Government departments have been ordered to be engraved. For the present, the different Ministries are to use their old seals.

(4) The Ministers and Vice-Ministers are to be styled Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The subordinate officials shall remain unchanged.

(5) The Ministers resident in foreign countries are altered in name to Provisional Diplomatic Representatives.

(6) All official offices shall adopt the Solar Calendar, with the Lunar Calendar connoted on the side, so, so as to facilitate checking. The popular usage of the Lunar System shall not be forcibly changed.

(7) Ordinary officials shall wear ordinary dress; but they are forbidden to don their old ceremonial costumes.

(8) Diplomatic officials shall temporarily use ordinary uniforms of foreign style.

(9) The Political Gazette is to be changed in name to Provisional Government Gazette.

(10) The postage stamps are to be stamped with "The Republic of China."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 18.

The weather has been dry, but there is a tendency towards the occurrence of thunderstorms in north-east India. The temperature is low in the north-west and the air remains exceedingly dry throughout the greater part of the country. The forecast shows that scattered showers may occur in north-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect except at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Feraval and in excess in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 18th March, was 29·927 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FROCKS IN "SUNSHINE GIRL."

The frocks in "The Sunshine Girl," produced for the first time on Saturday night in mail week at the Gaiety Theatre, London, are likely to cause some sensation even in circles where splendid novelties are welcomed, there is no doubt that many of those who saw the performance will return again and again to drink in the beauty and study the colour-schemes of these rare creations. In the first act most of the dresses, with the exception of that worn by Miss Olive May, are character dresses, and, as far as fashion goes they concern us little, though they were dainty and charming confections in butcher-blure and later in striped green zephyr worn with caps to match. For the same reason Miss Phyllis Dare's frocks as Delia, being also character dresses hardly come under fashion's forecasts.

THE BALL-ROOM SCENE.

It is, however, in Act II., in the amusing ball-room scene, that a wonderful exposition of new frocks in the new colours and new headdresses are seen. And it would be hard to imagine anything more daring in colour-blending or more beautiful in in effect. The carrying of huge muffs with these wonderful creations to accentuate some note in their colouring was a forgiveable extravagance in the Oriental gowning. And the mingling in wonderful grouping of yellows and mauves, ranging from palest lemon-yellow to purples, magentas, and heliotropes taking orange and pomegranate into the colour range, was a thing to look and wonder at Side draping and a split to allow the foot to be seen, the obvious absence of petticoats of any description, and high upstanding ostrich feathers or ospreys arranged in the centre of the head gave an Oriental note to the whole scene. A wonderful deep orange charmeuse with draped ninon overdress was worn with a peacock-green gleaming headdress and greeny-blue feather with a colour blending of pink and mauve and cerise and a close headdress a leopard-skin muff was carried. A high black osprey fixed on the exact centre of the forehead like the tribe pictures was worn with a pink and white velvet brocade with blazing diamante ornaments on the corsage and a huge heliotrope muff.

TWO STRIKING GOWNS.

Two of the most striking of many striking gowns were a marvellously draped salmon pink charmeuse with a waist fold in three sheades of mauve which had grapes used with great success on the corsage and an Oriental-looking gown of dull pink embroidered in gold, worn with a purple and cerie headdress Another curiously beautiful gown was of magenta ninon over cerise, with a head-dress of purple and an orange feather. With an orange and amber ninon, much trimmed with diamante, there was wora a green ornament in a diamante headdress that came long over the ears. Jewelling in diamante and bugling of the colour of the frock was used with the most extraordinary discretion, and yet secured effects of wonderful splendour. Though the colour effects may syund garish yet there was nothing in the least outlandish in them as seen. Perhaps it is that nothing can now surprise us in the way of novelty.

MISS OLIVE MAY'S DRESSES.

Two beautful dresses are those worn by Miss Olive May in the first and second acts. In Act I. a gown of embroiderod lawn has silver cord, embroidered with bugles, bead a very transparent berthe of plain net. Trimmings are of Valenciennes edging and insertions; a pale blue cord is seen at the throat, and is finished with tassels. The white satin folded belt is made with bow and ends, and tiny blue buttons appear down the front of the frock. On the lower part of the skirt blue satin ribbons are run under the Valenciennes, and little blur satin bows are at the side of the skirt. The frill of embroidered lawn on skirt repeats the collar. The hat, of pale pink straw, is turned baak in blue satin with greeny-blue ribbon with a flower aigretta. Act II the gown is pall Prle blne not frock worn with tiny barqued coat of pale blue sarin; girdle is work in diamante and pale blue stones; this is made over a petticoat of flesh-coloured ninon with fine white insertion. On left shoulder are tiny coloured roses in pink, blue, and orange. Head-dress of diamante conoists of a circular band held by a diameter of the same material.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m		ft. in.	Mar.	h m		ft. in.
S	16	m 10 12		24 9	16	m 4 28		19 3
		10 52	a	27 2		4 3	a	17 3
S	17	m 10 46		25 10	17	m 4 52		18 4
		11 15	a	27 9		4 37	a	17 1
M	18	m 11 19		26 9	18	m 5 16		17 6
		11 39	a	28 2		5 9	a	16 9
TU	19	m 11 52		27 6	19	m 5 41		16 8
						5 40	a	16 8
W	20	m 0 4		28 4	20	m 6 7		15 8
		0 26	a	28 0		6 11	a	16 10
TH	21	m 0 30		28 3	21	m 6 34		15 8
		1 2	a	28 2		6 43	a	17 4
F	22	m 0 53		28 0	22	m 7 3		15 5
		1 41	a	27 11		7 17	a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 16 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 47m Sunset 6h 49m
" 17 (Sunday) " 6h 46m " 6h 49m
" 18 (Monday) " 6h 45m " 6h 49m
" 19 (Tuesday) " 6h 44m " 6h 50m
" 20 (Wednesday) " 6h 44m " 6h 50m
" 21 (Thursday) " 6h 43m " 6h 50m
" 22 (Friday) " 6h 42m " 6h 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 19th, 3h. 38·7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31·9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34·6m. am. Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53·8m. a.m.

MEN AND MATTERS.

APOLOGY NEEDED.

Although Mr. MacNeill did not think it necessary to apologise at once to Mr. Moore in the House of Commons in mail week for the baseless charges he had made against him in his absence and without notice one trust some means will be taken to compel the Nationalist member to offer an equally public retractation. Mr. Moore was accused of putting a question on the paper in regard to the Belfast promise of a knighthood and then withdrawing it without getting a reply Yet the answer was printed in the Votes and Proceedings, and if Mr. MacNeill had taken the smallest trouble to ascertain the facts could have known that his allegation was as gratuitously offensive as it was palpably untrue.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Captain Hankey, who succeeds Admiral Sir Charles Ottly as secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, has the advantage of being familiar with military as well as naval problems, for he has been 17 years in the Royal Marine Artillery. He has gained great knowledge of the defensive needs of our overseas, possessions, having served on the Owen Committee, which inquired into the defences of the various ports of the British Empire. Before serving on the Owen Committee he was attached to the Naval Intelligence Department when Prince Louis of Battenberg and Admiral Ottley were directors.

OTIUM CUM.

Although not a son of the manse in the ordinary acceptation of the term, Sir Charles Ottley is the son of a Yorkshire rector and dignitary of the Minister. Among similar positions in other countries, he was for some time Naval Attache in Paris, where he was a person a grata, as is seen from the fact that he is an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907, Sir Charles was the British naval delegate. Once he sought Parliamentary honours. During his secretaryship of the Committee of Imperial Defence he has seen that body transformed into the War Council of the Empire. Sir Charles has become a director of Armstrong Whitworth, and Co., at Elswick, so the Admiral, will now be nearer his Highland home at Fort William, where he will enjoy his well-merited leisure.

THE FINAL TEST MATCH.

Many causes combined to detract a good deal from the interest taken in the final Test match at Sydney. Chief of these, naturally, was the fact that England had already won the rubber. In addition to this the weather interfered with the game to an extent quite unusual in Australia; and lastly, both in the Commonwealth and in England cricketers are more concerned with the dispute between the Board of Control and the leading players than any actual game. Still, by winning four Test matches out of five the M.C.C. team has put up a remarkable record, and utterly confounded the critics both in Australia and at home. There was possibly some luck about this last victory, but that is all in the game, and Mr. Douglas and his men deserved all the congratulations they will receive.

A DISTINGUISHED R. E.

Regret will be felt generally among his wide circle of friends that the health of Major O'Meara is such that he is unable to retain his position as Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office; but it is gratifying to learn that the Department will not be deprived altogether of the Major's valuable services. Henceforth his energies will be devoted to the personal study of the various telephone and telegraphic systems of Europe. While on actives service with the Royal Engineers Major's O'Meara was severa by wounded in Burma. A medal with clasp was the acknowledgment of his bravery in the field, and the thanks of the Postmaster-General record his services in the construction of the London Paris telephone.

FOUNDER OF THE ATHENÆUM.

There is a possibility of our political literature being enriched, after the sale of John Wilson Croker's political and literary correspondence. Croker's memory will be kept green by the unenviable distinction which he achieved on the publication of his annotated edition of Boswell in the thirties of last century. There is some in common between the editor and the prince of biographers. Neither possessed a noble soul, and yet each an aptitude for forming friends with great men. Croker's tangible monument is the Athenæum Club, and his "Boswell" as revised, has much to recommend it.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

There can be little doubt that, despite the victories over South Africa, Australian cricket is taken all round, weaker than it has been for many years. None of the great batsmen who still remain have played up to their old-time form, but, more serious still, there seems an absolute lack of class bowlers. Dr. Hordern, it appears, is still formidable at Sydney but a "googly" bowler cannot carry a side on his shoulders. In these circumstances, the unhappy dispute between the players and the Board of Control is all the more to be deplored. Into the merits of that dispute one need not enter now; but frankly if Australia is to send almost a Second XI. next summer, the Triangular Tourname nt will prove a fiasco.

A RUSSELL FOR BEDFORD.

That a Russell should be the Recorder of the town so closely associated with the great ducal little is appropriate. Mr. Harold John Hastings Russell, whose appointment was announced is the eldest son of Lord Arthur Russell, and first cousin to the present Duke. He is an Inner Temple man, has been at the Bar eighteen years, and went the Midland Circuit. Two years after his call he married Lady Victoria Alberta Leveson-Gower, sister of Earl Granville.

CENTENARIANS.

Duns' (Scotland) oldest inhabitant, Miss Mary Anderson, has passed away recently at the age of 101 years. Right to the end her faculties were wonderfully keen, and she could read and knit without the aid of spectacles. Born four years before Waterloo, she thus lived under five Monarchs. Another case of longevity is referred to by "H. C.," who writes to the "Glasgow Herald": In the north-eastern part of the island of Jura, between Ardlussa mansion house and the hamlet of Lussagivan, but nearer the hamlet, there is a small graveyard. A tombstone in it, almost facing the entrance, bears this remarkable statement:—"Mary MacCrain, died in 1856. Aged 128. Descendant of Gilmour MacCrain, who kept 180 Christmasses in his own house and who died in the reign of Charles I."

DUCHESS OF AOSTA'S BIG GAME.

It has been stated that the Duchess of Aosta, who is a proficient big-game shot, has sent to the Natural History Museum three fine skins of the East African giraffe, secured during her recent hunting expedition. The species was not previously represented in the collection, and it is intended to have one of the specimens mounted for exhibition." As a matter of fact, says "Nature," these skins, which are by no means fine, were not sent by the Duchess of Aosta although the animals from which they were taken were shot by her Royal Highness, the species (Giraffa reticulata). has for several years been represented by a mounted head and neck in the east corridor of the museum, and there is no intention of mounting one of the specimens.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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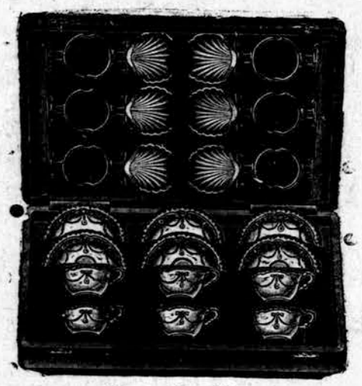

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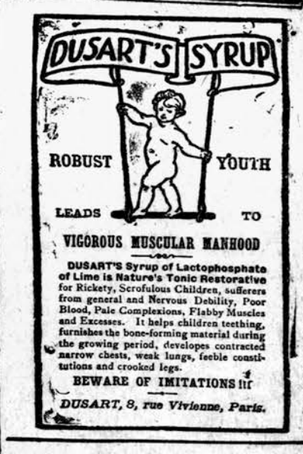

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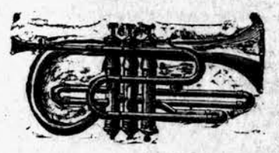

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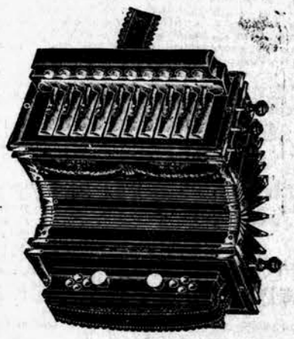

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